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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Louisville is base-balling considerably.

Recruiting has been suspended at the different barracks.

There were forty-six deaths in Charleston last week.

Commodore Buckner, of the navy, died in Brooklyn on Sunday.

The boring of the artesian well in St. Louis has been stopped.

Cairo has voted to subscribe $100,000 in aid of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Chicago is now said to contain 350,000 inhabitants, more or less—principally less.

It is said that Sam. Reed, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is negotiating for the Toledo *Commercial*.

Jessee Wilkins (negro), who murdered young Wilson, of Georgia, has been reprieved for two weeks.

Charlotte Thompson, the actress, is expected back to her plantation, near Montgomery, Alabama, in October.

In Scotland a statist has discovered that widows are married off twice as fast in the towns as in the country.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* building.

The expenses of the Virginia Military Institute during the session just closed were two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Monogram window shades and curtains and white Cashmere door-mats are affected by many of the cottage *elite* at Newport.

Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, will sail for Europe on the 28th instant, for the benefit of his health.

Jo., son to Holden, of North Carolina, has been having another rough-and-tumble fight, in which he was awfully thrashed.

It is reported that Attorney General Hoar, has determined to resign his position early this fall to resume the practice of the law.

Chicago will celebrate the successful laying of the French cable. A committee of thirty has been appointed, to make arrangements.

George J. Rodgers, an old citizen of Macon, Georgia, and Rev. R. K. Porter, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Atlanta, Georgia, are dead.

The belle at Saratoga this season is a Castilian damsel from Madrid. She knows of English not a word. Her foot is said to be but six inches in length.

A Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention is to be held somewhere on the Upper Mississippi, in August or September. St. Louis is arranging for it.

Madame Ratazzi, who has been practicing so industriously with the revolver, had after all to use her parasol on a recent occasion, when insulted in public.

For not paying bills, for which their "word of honor" was pledged, five hundred officers were dishonorably dismissed from the Austrian service last year.

It is rumored that negotiations are going forward which will result in the purchase of the New York *Times*, and its conversion into a Democratic journal.

Ladies should bear in mind that all the love letters they write to the cadets at West Point in the summer are exchanged by these susceptible youths in the winter for cigars.

Imitation jewelry is very much in vogue at the watering places this summer—the ladies arguing that as it is cheap they can afford a set for every change of toilette.

The arrival of a New Yorker at any of the Long Branch hotels is the signal for a grand rush of office and piazza loiterers to the register, that his name may be ascertained.

Willie Meehan, a Cairo boy, was drowned in the Ohio a few days since.

The track-laying on the South Georgia and Florida road will reach the Ocklockonee bridge to-day.

The costume worn by gentlemen at the recent ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, consisted of a blue dress coat with gilt buttons, black breeches, and white waistcoat.

The best ballet in Europe is to be seen at the Vienna theaters. Formerly Italy furnished the best dancers, but as a rule, the German queens of the ballet are now the most popular.

Senator Thayer has completed arrangements with the banks to advance $20,000 to enable the architect to commence work on the custom-house and postoffice at Omaha immediately.

The following old people recently died in Upson county, Georgia: John Shattles, aged 105 years, died 16th of May last; Mrs. Barbary Shattles, wife of John Shattles, died 10th of June, 1869, aged 107 years.

The Columbus *Sun* is informed that one Aaron Jones, a negro of most contemptible character and antecedents, has been appointed postmaster at Box Springs, Georgia, on the Macon railroad, at the recommendation of Postmaster Hogan, of Columbus.

The business matters of certain prominent gentlemen of New York city, whose names were published a short time since as not making any income returns, are to be investigated.

THE OLD ROMANCE REVIVED.

The Period—Background—Middle-ages Disguised Cats—Interesting Facts Never Before Published—Divorce of the Old Lady and Marriage of the Guilty Lovers—The Grand Finale.

From the New York Tribune, July 21.]

The public have not forgotten the intense excitement created in the spring of 1866 by the sudden disappearance of the young and handsome husband and fascinating grand-daughter of a lady then well known to fame and long before to fashion in the annals of the country. These individuals in the family of the once handsome and even now extensively fascinating Mrs. General Eaton, did not hesitate to say from the day of the ill-sorted match, that trouble and disaster must necessarily follow, though no one was wise enough to point out the particular danger. The irascible, ungovernable and infamously profane temper of the old lady, which Madame Rumor says, drove her two former husbands to premature graves—Timberlake to suicide by cutting his throat, and Eaton to drunkenness—was assigned as the certain reason of a speedy separation. The private life of the poor fellow was rendered desperate, in Washington, during the first five or six years of his married life, and the old neighbors of the "Eaton Block" even now tell tales of the furious quarrels between the passionate young Italian dancing master and the irascible old dame.

The remonstrances of neighbors were of no avail. The war continued with unabated vigor, each party appealing to the sympathy of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, who was during his first or his Senatorial term a guest at the Buchignani mansion. While here the rotund Senator became very much attached to the fair little Emily, who, even at that tender age, twelve, began to show the disposition so soon to be developed, and he often expressed his intention of adopting her, and aiming for her future. He often told her he would see that she should haven dower handsome enough for any girl. At this time the affection between the Senator and his adopted was of an extremely touching character, she spending most of her time in his lap when he was in the house, and he lavishing upon her gifts of every description. As time passed on an intimacy sprung up between the young husband and precocious grand-daughter of a very confidential and tender character, though nothing of a criminal nature transpired until the removal of the family to New York. In the summer of 1865, they rented the cosy little house of J. M. Singer, at Spuyten Duyvil, and here the intimacy ripened into a criminal love, and the numerous opportunities offered by the shady walks, the deserted and silent barn, the secluded bath-house, and the convenient sailboats proved too much for their strength or virtue, and there began that criminal intercourse, which, when it could no longer be concealed, drove them outcasts from the country.

After a short residence abroad, the guilty pair returned to New York, residing in a dingy little frame building, No. 170 West Thirty-second street, where they billed and cooed unknown to their neighbors, or to their deserted old relative, then residing in Hoboken. While in New York at this time, the whilom dancing master assumed a new role, that of a successful smuggler of silks, perfumes, opium, etc., which, with the assistance of certain officials in the New York Custom-house, he was enabled to carry on with impunity and success. The private detectives (so Buchignani himself states) kept him posted on all matters of interest to him, and finally, when his guilt was discovered, posted him long enough in advance to render his search, when armed with the necessary documents, altogether unsuccessful. This smuggling was carried on in a peculiar manner, several persons on both sides of the ocean being engaged. Principally here were Buchignani and William Leise, a Jew broker of the custom-house, whose sign still hangs out on Broadway, just above Bowling Green, though he himself has been also obliged to flee the country to escape the clutches of the Treasury officials. He is supposed to be in Europe. On the other side, the principal operator was one D'Arico Pignatelli, assisted in Lyons by a confederate who repacked the goods. After the discovery the smuggler fled to Montreal, and Webster, who was then Wakeman's Deputy Surveyor in the custom-house, was extremely exercised in mind.

The pretty mistress, Miss Randolph, was sent for, and an interview held in the Deputy's private room. Though he was extremely gallant, suave, courteous, the young girl was too smart for him. He was a persistent and unalterable kneweuthing. To every question her reply was, with a decided shake of the head and a firm puckering of the lips, "I don't know, sir." Webster gave it up as a bad job, and the mistress soon followed the smuggler to Montreal. Here Buchignani opened a restaurant and bar-room at No. 79 St. Francis Xavier street, after the plan of Delmonico's lunch-room in this city, and he met with considerable success. During all the time since his return from Europe negotiations had been pending to secure a divorce from the old lady, so that the lovers might be married, and thus legitimitize their boy, which had been born in Europe. Once Buchignani came back to secure smuggled silks left in the Custom House at the time of his hurried flight, when he was arrested at the instance of his deserted wife, and made to give bonds to pay alimony at the rate of eight dollars a week per year. A short time ago their lawyer, a Mr. Lewis, of Wall street, notified them that it only needed the testimony of Miss Randolph to secure the divorce, and she came to New York in May last. The examination by Judge Pierrepoint showed that Buchignani was more sinned against than sinning in this particular matter, and that she was neither abducted nor seduced.

This was, of course, conclusive, and about three weeks ago the parties were sundered by the strong arm of the law. On Thursday, the 30th of June last, in a little dingy office of a Justice of the Peace, in the city Hartford, Connecticut, a quiet ceremony was performed, which legally united these two, who had occupied so prominent a position in the public mind on several occasions. The old lady loses a husband and gets $300 in greenbacks—all and more than he was worth. The girl gains a husband; the smuggler, dancing master and bookkeeper gets a wife. The poor little boy is the only gainer by the operation. He gains a father and a name, which latter is something, even though it is unpronounceable and slightly tarnished. In their cosy rooms on St. Francis Xavier street, in Montreal, they can now count their customers and make their salads in peace, undisturbed by the terrible vision of the late dame bearing down upon them. It is reported that they entertain handsomely and occupy a good position among the society of the "city of saints." Mrs. Buchignani is said to be the most elegantly dressed lady in Montreal. Pignatelli is called the "Delmonico of the North."

General Sherman has gone to New Hampshire.

Whipping and branding is a favorite recreation in Florida.

The United States Marine Hospital in Louisville is to be converted into a beer garden.

It is said that John Bright will certainly come to America in the spring.

The first Florida peach crop is good. The last U. S. Grant was roundly cursed yesterday in the Congress (Florida) rinks.

THE WOMAN IN QUESTION.

A Strong-Minded Onslaught on a Country Editor.

From the El Paso (Illinois) Journal.]

I was sittin' in my office, speculatin' in my own mind, whether, on the whole, it wouldn't be best for me to give myself away for the benefit of my family, when there came a knock at the door.

There says I, is some one anxious to subscribe for the *El Paso Journal*, so I uttered in a loud voice, "come in."

She was dressed in a pair of store boots and an iron-gray set of spectacles, and she walked up to me with majesty in her mien. I knew who it was the minute I set eyes on her.

It was a woman.

I gracefully arose and said:

"How are you, ma'am; was you wishin to subscribe to the *El Paso Journal*?" at the same time dippin' my pen in the ink and openin' my subscription book. This alwus gits 'em, it looks like biznes.

It didn't git her.

She fixed her glassy eyes on me and said: "You man, are you an advocate for the holy cawz of woman's rights?"

"No ma'am," said I, "I am a Presbyterian."

"Air you," she said, "prepared to embark with us over the sea of equal suffrage?"

"Ma'am," said I, "I hain't no objection to takin' a quiet sail with you provided the boat ain't leaky and you'll do all the rowin."

A smile perused her features for a moment, and then she said, "I am willing to suffer for the cawz."

"Yes," said I, in a polite and soothin' manner, "Will only cost two dollars, and we'll send to any address for an entire year."

"Hev you a wife?" she asked.

"I hev," said I, wonderin' what she was comin' at. "So you see I couldn't marry you or I wanted to ever so much." "I threw this in as a soother to my sufferin' soul, that she should share with you the burdens and trials of life."

"I ain't noways pertikler," said I, "an' I'll let her shoulder the whole of 'em if she has a hankerin' that way."

"Would you consent that she should go to the polss?" said she.

"She can go where she pleases," said I, "she generally duz."

"You are a hole-soled man," said she, an' throwin her arms around my neck, left wildly.

"Git out," said I, "what air you up to? I ain't one of them men. Stop."

After much labor, I succeeded in unloosening her hold and sit her down in a chair. I judged from her conduct that she needed a few moral observations.

Yoo are a impulsive femail," said I, "Yoor nacher is at once spontaneous and outshein. Yoo need a pertector, a martingale. Consider what would be your state of a man's wife was to catch you a huggin' of him in this style."

She wiped her face with her dress. She had a dress. I forgot to mention this fact in speakin' of her spectacles.

"I am a worker in the cawz of the Women's Rights."

"Yes," said I, "yoo air. Yoo ought to be ashamed of yourself. I should judge you was one of them lobby women that the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent tells of. But you can't come your nefarious arts over me. I'm stealed against 'em."

"I should be pleased," she said, "to go arm in arm with you to the polss."

"Yes, you don't said I, in no, sirree, not ef I have anything to say in the matter. I won't go with you—not a single darned pole."

"Young man," said she, "hast thou children?"

"I hev," said I, "seven of 'em. Can you show as good a record?"

"Would you," said she, "have your girls grow up and be married to base, sordid men, who would take away their political rights and allow 'em no franchise?"

"Darn the franchise," says I, in a rage, "they are the things that women put on to give them the Grecian bend. Er my daughters ever go to wearin' one—"

"No, no," said she, "they are peniers."

"Well," said I, "paniers or franchises, or whatever you call 'em; they are onnatural and humpty. They degrade the human form into the likeness of a camel, and bring lovely woman down on all-fours like a cat."

"Then," said she, "come with me and we will emancipate wimmen from the slavery of dress."

"No," said I, with severity, "I hev no wish to take the clothes away from any woman. Wimmen without clothes would be a sad spectacle, especially in winter, when the howling blasts prevail. Who are you, any way?" I asked my visitor.

"I am a pilgrim," she said, "I belong to the *Agitator*, a noospaper devoted to the cawz of female suffrage in Chicago."

"Well," said I calmly, "the women in Chicago need something of this sort. Where them air married never know on going to bed at night but what on waking up in the morning that they may be divorced, and them that ain't married spend their time in bettin' how many times they can be married and divorced in a month. The wimmin of Chicago need agitatin' powerfully. The more you agitate the better for 'em."

With these words I arose, and tellin' her to sit still until my return, I stole softly down stairs. I hev not been back since. What will be the effect of leavin' a femail agitator settin' in my seat the whole of this time, I do not know, but it she waits till I come back her patience will be of cast iron.

THE NEGRO.

Cream of the Colored Educational Convention in Louisville—Colored Negroes and White Negroes on the Rostrum.

At the big Colored Educational Convention in Louisville, Major M. W. Delaney, a negro officer, spoke. He thus quothed:

I will compel the biting, sarcastic George D. Prentice to acknowledge me as his peer. [Laughter and applause.] I will beg no man's pardon for being black. I have just as much right to be black as a white man has to be white. I am just as proud of my blackness as he is of his whiteness. I want all white men to understand that what they dare assume I dare assume also. They also may claim all the credit of everything for the white blood in them. Well, Fred. Douglass made a speech in Kentucky. An Irishman said, "begorrah [laughter] can a nagur talk that way." "Oh," said the Kentuckian, "he is only half nigger." "Be faith," said he, "if a half-nager can do that, what can a whole one do?" [Loud laughter and applause.]

Thomas Jackson, a native Kentucky straw-colored human, next delivered himself in this style:

He had read an argument by some man in New York that the negro had sprung from the monkey. The bulk of the argument was the length of the negro's heel. [Laughter.] Now the monkey has no heel, so the skorier the heel in the nearer to the monkey you get. [Laughter and applause.] The people talk about the blood that flows in their veins. Why the blood of Adam is in my veins, and there can't no back say further than that. [Laughter and applause.]

The event of the day was Dan Platt's speech. It was introduced thus:

Colonel Platt was introduced as a life-long friend of the colored people; was their friend when the speaker was a stinking Democrat. [Laughter.] He was not converted by God, and he stood side by side with good Republicans. Dan Platt and such noble Democrats as myself, to fight it out. [Laughter and applause.]

The Democrat objecting the negro was the luminous conception of giving the Democracy blue blazes, which he did in this style:

Let me tell you in a sentence what I think of this Democratic party. It is the organized ignorance of the land, animated by low prejudices and vicious passions; and, while I would shrink from asserting that all Democrats are rascals, I will say without fear of successful contradiction, that all rascals are Democrats.

The speaker made this comparison between the North and South:

On one side a dollar represents a day's work, on the other it represents ten mint-juleps.

We close the following complimentary tit-bit, which, considering that the speaker was a white man of the same Caucasian blood with the Southron, certainly was a delicious acknowledgment:

But I will tell you where I believe the South got her nationality. It came from the negro. There is a tropical race possessed of all the features upon which the South prides herself. Our Southern friends have lived with the negroes, eaten and associated with negroes until the weaker race has improved itself upon the stronger, and given it all the characteristics upon which they now so pride themselves. They talk about educating them. They are imbued with your feelings, your opinions, your dash and hospitality. Their very language is your language. Previous to the late war, when the chivalry had its representation in Congress, one sitting in the gallery had only to close his eyes, when some distinguished Southerner was on the floor, to believe that one of Africa's darkest sons was holding forth. I remember the first and only time I ever heard the famous Henry Clay, he spoke of the Democrats as the "war party in peace, and the peace party in war." And to those in my own State who have expressed a fear that, under the new order of things, we may have negroes in Congress, I have said, "Oh, never mind; we'll only be members of the same family, a little darker in complexion, but infinitely improved in manner and information."

Latest Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The formal consent of our Government to the landing and working of the French cable has not yet been given, some of the papers from the agent of the cable company not having reached the State Department to-day, but there is no doubt that negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded, so that the new line can at once be put at work. The first dispatch over it, as is understood, will be one from the Emperor to the President, and the President's reply, both of which will probably be made public. The opening of the cable will undoubtedly be the occasion of some sort of celebration in France. The House will, early in the coming session, act upon the Senate bill in a friendly spirit.

Yes, sir," said I, "yoo air. Yoo ought Delegations of Radical Republicans from Virginia and Mississippi are here. The former talk a good deal about trying to show Congress next winter that the election of Walker, as Governor, was carried by fraud, while the latter are showing various government officials that the last movement is mostly the work of the Democratic party, and that it will be a bad thing to have it succeed. Gen. Ames, well known as a judicious officer, concurs in this view.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, is visiting the North. He gives a very favorable account of the political affairs in that State. The severe measures adopted a few months since, had the effect to suppress lawlessness. At present he says, there is very little disorder in any part of the State. The crops are everywhere good, and there is a more cheerful feeling in regard to all national affairs than has existed since the war.

The grand jury here in looking into the negro riot that occurred at the charter election six weeks ago. They have already found indictments against eight or ten persons, and will probably find several more.

A *Courier-Journal* special says they are going to have a grand masquerade ball over at the White Sulphur Springs, next Friday evening. Robert E. Lee is chief manager, and most of the associates are ex-rebels. Regret is expressed that Chief Justice Chase will not be present, having gone North.

A settled determination seems to have been inaugurated by prominent Radicals to defeat the results of the Virginia election. Several leading ones have expressed the belief that Congress will refuse to admit the State on the ground of fraudulent voting, and are confident that Canby, by the course he has taken, will prevent a Conservative majority in the Legislature, and thereby prevent the election of Conservatives to the United States Senate.

The Experience of a Teacher who "Boarded Around."

In early times the schoolmaster in country districts "boarded around" among the neighbors. The experience of a Jackson county teacher is given in the following diary:

Monday—Went to board at Mr. B——'s; had a baked gander, supposed from various venerable appearances to be the one of the first settlers of Illinois; made a slight impression on the patriarch's breast. Supper—cold gander and potatoes; went to bed and dreamed of having eaten a quantity of stone wall.

Tuesday—Cold gander for breakfast; swam in and some nutcake—the latter for some consolation. Dinner—one leg, etc., cold; dreamed I was a mad turtle and got on my back and could not get over again.

Wednesday—Cold gander for breakfast; could eat nothing. Dinner—wings, etc., of the gander warmed up; did my best to destroy them for fear they would be left for supper. Supper—hot Johnny cake; felt greatly revived.

Thursday—Cold gander again; much discouraged to see the gander not half gone. Went visiting for dinner and supper.

Friday—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr. B——'s; cold gander and hot potatoes; the latter good; ate three and went to school contented. Supper—cold gander and no potatoes; bread heavy and dear.

Saturday—Cold gander and hot Indian johnny cake; very well. Dinner—cold gander again; weighed and found I had lost six pounds the last week; grew alarmed; had a talk with Mr. B——, and concluded I had boarded out his share.

Herisy, Pompey Payne, Riot, Nannie Douglas, Sue Dougherty and Versailles will all meet in the Belmont stake at Nashville this fall, and the most interesting race since the great Peytoyna stake is anticipated. The Nashville course will be put in good order, and great preparations will be made to accommodate the immense assembly that will witness the race.

The German gambling houses will shortly be suppressed, at the expiration of their present leases, and the Legislature of Belgium, by a recent vote, has fixed October 31, 1871, as the time when that establishments in a jolly hot of way to be the law in pretty girls. He patronizes the best theatres, opera, and goes above with bonbonnes to fling to the most distinguished performer. Even there he frowns, and the stylish with black hair, who in his day one night, is quite forgotten the fact for the blonde in blue and silver. He wrote her a very endearing letter, his eyes, languishing and blue hair that any other kind of hair, and signed himself "not to love." Written in every line.

The head agent that undertook to decapitate the Big Bullhead.

Pembroke can outlive in Santa Rosa, California.

A Georgia paper is called the *Air Line Route*. It is a high-flier.

Cincinnati is trembling over a resurrected law against blasphemy.

Liszt, the composer, is writing a history of music.

Walker, the Governor-elect of Virginia, has been interviewed.

Senator W. T. Elliott, of Rutherford, announces that he is for Senter.

Spain will shortly have an ad interim Secretary of War. Prim is going to Vichy.

Madame Clara Mundt (Louise Mulbach) has recently been dangerously sick.

Gail Hamilton and Adelaide Phillips have visited Speaker Blaine, at Augusta.

The New York *Evening Mail* is out in a new dress, of which it is femininely proud.

Hamill, the catesman, is arranging a match with Coulter for the championship of the Monongahela.

John Morrissey has made $200,000 in New York Central stock. He finds the higher kinds of gambling more remunerative than the small games.

Wachtel, the great Berlin tenor, will be in the United States from September 1st, 1869, to February 1st, 1870.

A Dubuque monster named Schaber carved a cow while alive, because it was difficult to drive to market.

A French journalist has recently excised his bad hat on the ground that he worked too much with his head.

Superior whisky is manufactured in Cincinnati from garbage, patent-leather ings, and the sweepings of sidewalks.

A chap in Minnesota has been sentenced to the chain-gang for annoying ladies. It is not a ladies' chain which he affects now.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen is giving a series of free concerts by the best brass bands, on his place at Woodstock, Mass.

Smith Lee convicted of the murder of George Ralcher, at Phillips, Bayou, Arkansas, is to be hanged on the 30th instant.

That balloon voyage has not taken place yet. The balloonatics who paid $250 for an aerial trip to Europe are silent.

S. S. McCormick, of Cincinnati, has written a book to prove the approaching destruction of the city by the Almighty.

The Prince of Wales will unveil Foley's statue of George Peabody, near the London Exchange, during the present month.

Marshal Barlow has signified his intention of restoring to the donor the Cuban flag taken at the capture of the Ryan expedition.

The Nashville *Press and Times* horrible story of the murder of four negroes in Wilson county is authoritatively denied.

Prof. Risley's celebrated Japanese troupe are giving their extraordinary performances at the Prince of Wales theater, London, with great success.

The oldest artist in the world is probably Baron Waldeck, a native of Prague, but a naturalized Frenchman and a resident of Paris. He is 108 years old.

A swindler claiming to be the Barey has been deluding Louisville. Anywhere else things would be made too Bareyfied to hold such a manifest impostor.

Schmidt, the famous Grecian bend caricaturist, of Saratoga, is ready with his scissors and blank paper to make the fashion of 1869 as ridiculous as he did those of 1868.

John Russell Young is to conduct a one cent paper in New York, in opposition, probably, to the *Sun*, whose late stroke seems to have turned the "blue-eyed boy's" brain.

President Sormiento, of the Argentine Confederation, is called the Yankee President. His annual message was telegraphed from his residence all over the Republic.

The Richmond *Whig* says that Wells, the recent candidate for Governor, is a descendant of Wells, one of Robinson Crusoe's earliest friends. Both were "carpet-baggers."

The remains of George H. Steele, of Windsor, Vermont, which have been interred for twenty-three years, were recently exhumed and found to be in a thorough state of preservation.

An exchange says that a "mule-driver on the Miami canal proves to be a young woman, who took this means to keep near her lover." This is rough on the lover.

Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Regent, has received from the King of Portugal, by the hands of the Marquis de Niza, the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

The editor of the Waterbury *American* telegraphed to Colonel A. H. Fenn, at Plymouth: "Send us full particulars of the flood." The facetious Fenn replied: "You'll find them in Genesis."

The Vienna journals announce the arrival of the Archduke Albert at Munich. A rumor prevails that he is intrusted by the Emperor Francis Joseph with a mission to the King of Bavaria.

The *Orchestra* hears that Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Webster have come to an understanding intended to secure a large theatrical monopoly. If this agreement is carried on, no less than four London theaters will come under their hands.

"Professor" Anderson and wife came to grief in Belfaire last week. Mrs. A. No. 1 made it unpleasant for them. The Professor concentrated himself into a disentigrive view, and left the two women to fight it out.

Mr. Chas. F. Gilpin, late transfer agent of the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway, at New York city, died in Minneapolis Wednesday afternoon, suddenly, at the residence of F. Rockwell, of consumption.

The Turin *Gazette* states that the health of General Garibaldi leaves much to be desired. The rheumatic affection from which he suffers at this period of the year is so intense and painful that he is forced to keep his bed.

The Prince of Wales has over $50,000 a year from the Duchy of Cornwall, £40,000 a year from Parliament, the interest upon the £500,000 saved during his minority, and if report be true, an additional payment of £40,000 a year recently made by the Queen for State purposes.

The Utterly Discouraged Bachelor.

He is generally under five-and-seventy, for we do not allude to old bachelors. He dresses well, and anxiously. It does not much matter to him if his gloves are not buttoned, or if the parting of his back hair is not that of a man who owns himself; who has no one to think of when he does any thing or says any thing. He consorts with gay fellows who smoke a great deal, and he smokes a great deal himself. He doesn't mind owning to have been out very late last night, and being unable to find a place for his latchkey when he reached home. He changes his boarding place frequently, and is generally ahead of his salary.

He laughs at married fellows and pities married ones. He is old and in his business, and pays great attention to a jolly hot of way to the last new pretty girl. He patronizes the best theatres, opera, and goes above with bonbonnes to fling to the most distinguished performer. Even there he frowns, and the stylish with black hair, who in his day one night, is quite forgotten the fact for the blonde in blue and silver. He wrote her a very endearing letter, his eyes, languishing and blue hair that any other kind of hair, and signed himself "not to love." Written in every line.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines IN THE WORLD EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The right order which the ingredients going into it make in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 28, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1869.

MR. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago, and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the s. it was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now thankful than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish that every sufferer before the public, no matter who is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

CRUTCHFIELD & HERRON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with a severe cough and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry advertised, I was induced to purchase it. I experienced relief after taking the first bottle, and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from my cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very confident and prejudiced to estimate it. Yours, Respectfully,
WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicine, yet, seeing that you had put up a CHILL TONIC, and Knowing you to be fully versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and after one dose was got entirely rid of my chill, but also to confer you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, but of other diseases, in the most promising and encouraging form, by the use of your Chill Tonic. I feel justly gratified in being able to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this anyon you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
BENJ. A. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Pacific Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and consider them the best and quickest relief ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Constipation, and was cured after using two bottles of your Pills. My wife was troubled with Heart-burn, and I understand, was relieved by ours. My son-in-law has used the Blood Pills, and says he has received great benefit from them. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN S. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—A number of years ago, I was afflicted with Chronic Diarrhœa, and was induced to try your Mother's Cordial, which gave me great relief. I have been using it ever since, and find it a specific in relieving me of this complaint.

Yours, Mrs. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has been afflicted with the first sight of Mrs. Wilder's Stomach Bitters cured her. She takes none, and it was of more benefit to her than all the Physicians in the house for six months. I would not be without it in the house for the value of it.

Yours, J. C. GATES,
Agent Ohio & M. R. R. Co.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for years, and was induced to try your Mother's Cordial. I have been using it for some months, and find it a specific in relieving me of this complaint.

Yours, Mrs. EMILY J. WILDER.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for years with Scrofula, which baffled the skill of the best physicians. I was induced to try your Mother's Cordial, which gave me great relief. I have been using it ever since, and find it a specific in relieving me of this complaint.

Yours, Mrs. E. A. WILDER.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for years with Scrofula, which baffled the skill of the best physicians. I was induced to try your Mother's Cordial, which gave me great relief. I have been using it ever since, and find it a specific in relieving me of this complaint.

Yours, Mrs. E. A. WILDER.

For sale in Memphis by
C. D. WALD & BRO.
W. J. WHEELER & CO.
T. J. JOHNS & CO.

MEDICAL.

WILLIAM ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL. ORGILL BROTHER & CO.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.

We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.

We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade.

We are sole agents in Memphis for the Gullet Bicel Brush Cotton Gin, also Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Agricultural Implements in great variety.

French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Rolling, Wheat Trimmers, etc.

Terms Cash, or short city acceptances. may11

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 49 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis.

Dr. Russell is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, make Dr. Russell one of the most cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or confinement from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Seminal Weakness, Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Diseases or Imperfections of the Urinary, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 8 p. m.

DR. J. H. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jy16

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. E. RICHARDSON, individually and as one of the firm of James E. Richardson & Co. and Walcott, Swazey & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, which said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy16 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. KUMLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy16 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN ALLRIDGE, of Purdy, McNairy county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy16 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical, and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made, to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at the stock rooms of the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LYON TROUNDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. jy16

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

A DIVIDEND of Five Dollars on each share, per cent., free of Government tax, from the

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is a regular Democratic Nominee for the Convention to be held in Memphis on the 1st day of August next, and is entitled to the votes of all Anti-Appropriation men of Shelby county, in addition to militia in case of peace, on which conditions we are authorized to submit his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties.
jy17

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for election to the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton.
D. C. SLAUGHTER.
jy21

BOARD.

BOARD.—Nice, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 30 Madison street.
jy22

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address
E. HARTLAND,
Box 519, Cincinnati, O.
jy21

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with better of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy20 Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness horse. Has all the gaits, and is fast. Price, $150. Apply to-day at Maddox' Stable, Exchange street, between Main and Front.
jy18

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYER Residence," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy21 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two doors south of Vance. Inquire of S. P. Anderson at 42 Madison street, 2d floors.
jy14

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & T. R. R. office, 16 Madison street.
jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.
jy1

THURSDAY, ... JULY 22, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,
DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,
H. R. SHERROD,
of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

We cannot afford to waste any ammunition during the present campaign. Every charge of powder thrown away is serious damage to our cause, and aid and comfort to the enemy. We fear some of our friends in the interior are not fully alive to this important fact. We fear they are too much disposed to pull backward, when they should press forward. To be specific, we allude to the friends of Universal Suffrage in the Haywood, Madison, Tipton and Lauderdale Senatorial District. The late Convention at Brownsville reopened old sores which thus far threaten disastrous results in the coming contest. A local antagonism brought disappointment to Madison county. Hon. MILTON BROWN, who was pressed for nomination, was beaten by Captain D. C. SLAUGHTER; and now, instead of rallying as one man around the nominee, the friends of Universal Suffrage in Madison county, if at all supporting the ticket, are giving it a luke-warm support. Taking advantage of this condition of affairs, ex-Senator J. R. MCCALL, a Radical, and a STOKES delegate to the Nashville Convention, is pressing his claims. The Radical party passed over him for one Major SMITH. He was ignored by the Universal Suffrage Convention at Brownsville. But he is a deadly foe of Conservatism; and believing that the disaffection in Madison county can be turned to account, is in the field as an independent candidate. This means, in a few words, that he wishes, by liberal declarations and pouring vinegar in the wounds started afresh at Brownsville, to sufficiently divide the Conservative vote to secure Major SMITH's election. MCCALL will vehemently deny this. It is his interest to do so; and there may be a few in our ranks in that country who will bear out his asservations. But this is the plain meaning of the MCCALL movement; and we warn our friends against falling into the trap so skillfully set for them by these Radical plotters against the white men of Tennessee. We shall not comment on the events which grieved our Madison county friends. They may have valid grounds of complaint at their treatment. It would be astonishing if they should feel otherwise than mortified at a man like Hon. MILTON BROWN being rejected. But they acquiesced in the call for the Convention. They participated in its deliberations. It was understood that its choice would be their choice, no matter who proved the nominee. Otherwise they should not have gone into the Convention. SIX ballots developed that Captain SLAUGHTER was the choice of a majority of the delegates, and he was nominated. Had MILTON BROWN or Colonel TURNER been selected, either would have received the warm support of SLAUGHTER and his friends. And it is the duty of the friends of MILTON BROWN in Madison to yield the nominee that same hearty, earnest, powerful support they would have given Mr. BROWN himself. This is doubly their duty, now that there is a plot to foist upon the district, through appeals to their prejudices, a henchman of STOKES, the disfranchiser; of STOKES, the enemy of the white men of Tennessee. The issues in this canvass are of grave import. On them hinges the weal or woe of the people of Tennessee. This is no time for personal feelings to hold sway. It is no time for fostering minor jealousies or prejudices. Chains are riveted on a people; and, GOD willing, the work now doing will burst them, and allow the victims of long years of oppression to stand forth freemen. We know that the people of Madison are patriotic. Their hearts beat in unison with the friends of white enfranchisement throughout the State. We beseech them to see to it that by no act of theirs, however unwitting, will this glorious consummation be retarded. Our enemies are numerous, active, wily and unscrupulous. It is their purpose—their only hope of success—to take advantage of Conservative dissection. Let us not be slaughtered in the house of our friends.

We understand that at Grand Junction and at Bolivar Governor SENTER was more feared on STOKES than he was in this city. If so, Senator must have the halo of a martyr-saint, for we have, in our time, heard a great many political discussions, have witnessed some signal excoriations, but, in all candor, we do not now remember ever to have witnessed as thorough a flogging as that administered by SENTER on STOKES in this city on Saturday last. This is the estimate of every intelligent man we have heard speak of it, and we think its fruits will be seen on the day of election. Whenever a man engaged in any controversy loses his temper, or rather that stoic equanimity which STOKES possesses, he not only betrays the weakness of his cause, but impairs his own strength in the defense of it. There is nothing like coolness, either in pugilistic encounter or a war of words. STOKES has not paid proper attention to this sound rule of tactics, or he has not got the moral and physical firmness essential in a champion of political polemics. The weakness of his cause, the tide of public opinion welling up against him, and the severity of SENTER's exposures have completely overset his equanimity, and he has fallen to cursing and scolding like a very drab. He is certainly thrown quite off his balance, and is raving like any other frantic imbecile. This is very bad policy, and some of his friends ought to arrest him at once and put his tongue in a straight-jacket; or, if that be impossible—if he will rant, and fume, and toss his arms in maniac violence over the defeat which he knows is about to overtake him—they should lock him up somewhere from public observation until the paroxysm is over, in conformity with that most judicious advice of HAMLET when he told OPHELIA that if her father—the poor, weak, drivelling old POLONIUS—would play the fool, he should do it nowhere but in his house. In ordinary contests that stale device of worsted foes—persecution—might avail, but in a struggle like the present, when the peace and prosperity of the State and the rights and liberties of the people are involved, no one cares anything for the sufferings, the wincing and contortions of small despots and petty demagogues who would perpetuate strife and sink the State in ruin, in order to gratify an unholy ambition and a mean lust for office.

We hear the most cheering news from all parts of the State. Honest and patriotic men of all parties are combining against those who are not in favor of immediate enfranchisement. The tax-paying people, the honest masses, the wealth and intellect of the State, are all filled with intense disgust for the anarchy and strife which has held destructive sway in Tennessee for four years, and they mean, in their own quiet way, and with the magic power of the ballot-box, to put down finally and forever all enemies of the public peace. Election day will reveal the depth and earnestness of their resolve. Their ballots will fall silent and soft as snow-flakes, but with the potency of thunder. The people are daily growing more and more harmonious and united in their opinions and purposes. They understand the crisis, and will be ready to meet it on election day. Our friends in East Tennessee concur in claiming a majority of fifteen thousand for SENTER. If this estimate be correct SENTER's majority will reach fifty thousand, for he will carry nearly every county in Middle and West Tennessee by a large majority. The sullen despair which has heretofore characterized the people has given way to indignation and a deeply aroused determination on the part of those who have said in their hearts there shall be peace. Indeed, the signs are most cheering. We are sanguine of a grand victory for universal suffrage, and an ignominious defeat of the party of proscription, hate and anarchy. The people are indeed aroused. The warmth of the campaign has been steadily increasing. Its incidents have but furnished fuel for the fire. The prospect of peace and victory will insure a large vote. The exigency has brought out the men, developed a sacrifice and patriotism worthy of the State in its palmiest days. Push on the column.

THE following, from yesterday's *Appeal*, was published under a misapprehension of the facts, and it therefore does injustice to the First National Bank:

The Finance Committee, as we learn, has hypothecated the city's Little Rock Railroad stock with the First National Bank, not, as was to be expected, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the present financial wants of the city, but for the purpose of taking up such scrip as the bank held, amounting to several thousand dollars, sufficient at least to cover the socalled market value of the stock and put it beyond liquidation for the present, if not forever. This has been done under circumstances that call for explanation. The people of this city will not lightly regard a transaction that jeopardizes property so valuable, and likely to become, very shortly, more so. They will force and compel a thorough sifting of this transaction, and will visit with several condemnation and punishment those engaged in it if found to be in fault—as we are led to believe they are, in the absence of such an explanation as should have been made before the Board of Aldermen last evening.

The hypothecation of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad stock was made with the consent, we learn, of the Board of Aldermen. When it was hypothecated to the First National Bank that institution advanced $30,000, for which sum the city was sorely pressed, and which could be obtained only by hypothecation or sale of the stock. The proposition of the authorities was at first declined by Mr. DAVIS, but afterward accepted at the earnest request of many who were interested in protecting this prospectively valuable stock from the clutches of Rings, whose representatives have so persistently sought its possession. The city has owed the First National Bank a large sum for several years, —a sum loaned and long past due. It was to have been paid in bonds issued after the new city charter was adopted; but the authorities failed to comply with their part of the agreement; and did the Bank so desire, could be mulct in heavy damages. When the stock was hypothecated easy terms were given the City for its redemption; and Mr. DAVIS gave a good bond for one hundred thousand dollars to return it to the authorities upon compliance with the agreement then made. Instead of putting it "beyond liquidation for the present, if not forever," the stock has been protected, and the authorities enabled to obtain funds absolutely necessary to keeping the City Government afloat. Mr. DAVIS' course has been liberal, and there is nothing in the transaction which requires "sifting," or which will visit upon anybody the "severest condemnation and punishment." No journal has so persistently fought every scheme to force our stocks into the hands of unfriendly speculators as the AVALANCHE, and had the hypothecation to the First National Bank not been wholly in the city's interest, we think sufficient influence could have been exerted to prevent it.

THE *Ledger* of yesterday is out hard to Governor SENTER, and says:

As we belong to the Democratic party, so-called, to designate all the elements opposed to Radicalism, we could not consistently hoist the name of a Republican candidate at the head of our columns.

And it thus furnishes weighty reasons for this *opposition*:

We desire Governor Senter's election, and would be glad to see him sent to the United States Senate, because he is a good man, and deserves something for coming boldly to our relief.

It further explains its opposition by parading the fact that—

Governor Senter was not nominated by the Universal Suffrage party.

So the *Ledger* opposes SENTER because he isn't the nominee of the Democratic party; and also because he "was not nominated by the Universal Suffrage party." It wants SENTER elected, however. The *Ledger* is very much devoted to universal suffrage. In fact it was the pioneer of the doctrine. Its life-long views are thus given in an editorial on the 12th instant:

The negro is already a voter—the white man's time is coming. The great question before the people of Tennessee in this August election is White Suffrage; when that is restored we will have universal suffrage.

This sounds very much like the doctrine the AVALANCHE has preached since November; for, as the *Ledger* exclaims, "white suffrage" means, universal suffrage." An extract from the *Ledger* of May 10 shows that journal to have been enthusiastic for "universal suffrage;" which means white suffrage, even then:

The AVALANCHE has notoriously declared in favor of negro suffrage. Then if that be the fixed policy of this Government, as asserted, why we declaim it boldly, and without the fear of successful contradiction, that social as well as political equality must be the inevitable result.

Universal suffrage, negro suffrage, or white suffrage, then, means "social equality," which the *Ledger* opposes; and which, by the way—by name "white suffrage"—is the "great question before the people of Tennessee." Our contemporary lucidizes its position on parties by saying:

There are but two leading parties in the country—Democratic and Republican. Issues occasionally arise in States and counties which temporarily unite the wings of these parties to accomplish a given purpose tacitly understood. But the respective individuals never forget or intentionally forfeit their party allegiance.

And further on—

It should be remembered, however, that there is a thoroughly organized Democratic party in other States, and we may as well add that after the election there will be one in Tennessee. It may be called Conservative, or White's Man's party, or the People's party, but it will be anti-Radical.

It seems that the existing party of the first paragraph is to be *born* after August. Yet, although it will certainly be the Democratic party, it may not be; for, as the *Ledger* remarks, it may be called "Conservative, or White Man's Party, or the People's Party." Anyhow, "it will be anti-Radical." Likely; but this Democratic certainty is not quite so certain after all. For says our contemporary in another sentence: "Parties will assume new forms." The *Ledger* clinches its powerful article of yesterday by proclaiming

The *Ledger* is Democratic.....

Which a few dozen recent editorials advocating a monarchical form of government abundantly prove. Our contemporary will make a landing afterawhile.

WE have inadvertently neglected to notice that Mr. JOHN AINSLIE has sold out his interest in the Memphis *Appeal*, and consequently retires from all connection with that paper. During Mr. AINSLIE's connection with the press our intercourse with him has been most pleasant and agreeable. We wish him success in whatever enterprise he may engage in. Should he remove from Memphis, as we understand he contemplates doing, he will carry with him the prayers and good wishes of a people among whom he has so long resided, and who have implicit confidence in his punctilious integrity and scrupulous rectitude in all that makes the honest man and the model gentleman. He is just and true in all the relations of life. Possessing a most genial disposition, his great heart is ever overflowing with the gushing wine of benevolence, and always set to the music of friendship. We do not know that he will leave a personal enemy in Memphis. He is certainly not deserving of one, for since there is no bitterness in his soul, resentments cannot long find a home in his noble nature. Again we express our regrets at his retirement, and again wish him success in all his undertakings, whether in our midst or in a new home.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Senter's Triumph Certain—The Short Cut to Universal Suffrage.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, July 17, 1869.

There will be universal suffrage in Tennessee hereafter. The die is cast, and the work is done. But how? Not by Legislative enactment; not by amending the Constitution; not by the usual means which would seem proper to bring about that end, but by the wholesale issuing of certificates. Registration Commissioners have been removed by the dozen, and others appointed, who are dealing out voting papers by the half bushel. Hardly a county in the State has the same commissioner that it had three months ago, and by this means votes are being made at the rate of about five thousand a day.

Most of the newly appointed registration commissioners think that they are under no obligation to construe the law as strictly as their predecessors, who used to issue to Radicals and to no one else, but contend that the law gives all the right of suffrage to all loyal men, and a citizen who behaves himself, pays his taxes, and bears his proportion of the burdens of the Government, is loyal, and should go to the polls armed with a certificate. One thing I have noticed particularly, and so far as my observation goes every new registration appointee seems to tacitly understand that he is expected to do his part in the great work of bringing about universal suffrage; and he does it. Many of the commissioners are busily engaged in issuing certificates who have never even taken the oath of office, and many others who have taken it claim that they are sworn to support the Constitution, and the Constitution says that all free men of the age of twenty-one shall be electors.

But it is useless to speculate concerning each individual Commissioner's view of the matter, when the fact is patent to all that the franchise law is being set aside by the officers it created. Gov. Senter has found a short road to universal suffrage, and he is following it with commendable perseverance. He with commendable perseverance. He with regards not the curses and scoffs of the heretofore unlicensed, but quietly goes along and lays the ground-work that is to be the foundation of his success.

He will be elected by from fifty and seventy thousand majority. Half the Republican party of the State are for him, and of course all the newly enfranchised are singing hosannas to his name. A fusion of these two elements will give him the largest majority ever received by a gubernatorial candidate in this State.

This is a bright picture for the champions of manhood suffrage, but there is a little cloud in the East, now no larger than a man's hand, which may grow in size and strength until it will overshadow the whole State. Stokes is not mad, for that mild term will hardly do justice to his feelings, but he runs and gambols like a

He claims [illegible] Washington [illegible] State, and [illegible] Providence has [illegible] ing will be [illegible] resolution of Congress, R. H. Butler, who is a member of Congress, has already been to Washington aiding and abetting in filling the ear of Grant with a detail of what Senter and Brownlow are doing, and if Butler can influence the President and the Cabinet to take a stand in favor of Stokes, he will be happy.

Taken altogether, the affairs of this State are in something of a mix. Personal enmity has much to do with it. Butler is the personal enemy of Senter, which is not at all surprising when we consider that the latter gentleman accuses Butler of being yet worse than a common thief. To be called a thief is not pleasant, and if Butler and Stokes (for Senter accuses Stokes of being a thief also,) can influence the President and Congress to "set us de" the present State Government, and go over the work of reconstruction, *de novo*, they will do it. To be sure, it is hard to tell how this could be legally done, but the legality of favorite measures is a secondary consideration when the power exists.

From present indications, this wholesale registration will be productive of much good, provided, of course, that Stokes and Butler fail to have the civil government set aside to make room for the military. Liberal registration will bring universal suffrage much sooner, safer, and cheaper, than to have to legislate and ratify the obnoxious franchising law out of the Constitution.

I believe that it is Senter's intention to enfranchise about all the men in the State, through his Registration Commissioners, and thereby end the irritating cause of so much turmoil in Tennessee. The Stokers say that he is doing it to elect himself. At first view it would seem so, but when we consider that he could have brought about that desirable end by simply changing the Registrars in four or five counties, it seems strange that he should remove every one in the State. He could have removed a half a dozen, and rendered his election certain, without exposing himself to the charge that he is enfranchising all the rebels in the State regardless of law and restrictions. But it is evident that the Governor has become a genuine convert to the cause of manhood suffrage, and he desires to relieve the people by the plain, rapid, and economical system of liberal registrating. Any other plan would involve endless wrangling and something like two years of time. The cause of universal suffrage cannot be crushed, and the sooner the supreme law of Tennessee is equal rights for all, the better.

Notwithstanding the Conservative party will actually have a clear majority of fifty thousand by the first Thursday in August, yet the Legislature will undoubtedly have a majority of Republicans.

There is a great effort being made throughout the State to keep the Democratic element off the track, and yield the ground to the conservative Republicans, which effort upon the part of the far-seeing ones will probably prove a success. With a Republican Governor, backed by Brownlow, and a Republican Legislature, they think that the chances of being "set aside" by Congress will be slim.

Apropos to what is and what is to be, I have the authority of a personal friend of Stokes for saying that the Stoker has an important document in his pocket, which he proposes to show as soon as the proper time comes. That document, as I was further informed, is in "black and white," (very likely) and contained the important information that Grant considers himself a Stoker. In other words, Grant and his Cabinet favor the election of Stokes, though no one has any authority for saying that they will interfere, let the election go as it may. AVERY.

EXECUTION OF AMERICANS.

Account of the Death of Young Wyeth---Letter from the Victim To his Mother and Friends.

Particulars have just been received from New York city, concerning the tragic death of Albert Wyeth, the young American who was summarily shot by Spanish troops, at Santiago de Cuba, on the 21st of June. They were brought here by the Captain of an American bark, who witnessed the execution and who has furnished a description of it to the friends of the victim. The vessel arrived from Cuba on Saturday last, bringing letters and messages which were intrusted to the captain by young Wyeth, for safe delivery. It appears that young Wyeth left New York for Cuba in May last, on board the schooner belonging to some Cubans who boarded in the same house with him, and with whom he was intimately acquainted.

Of excitable temperament, adventurous and full of courage, he was easily made to give his support to the expedition which has had such a disastrous end. Previous to sailing, he took an affectionate parting with his parents and immediate personal friends, telling them he expected to obtain position on the staff of General Cespedes, the insurrectionary leader, to whom he carried letters of introduction. After the seizure of the Grapeshot he was removed to the military prison at Santiago de Cuba, where he was kept in confinement for several days. A drum-head courtmartial sat at his trial, which resulted in his conviction, subsequently the American Consul made endeavors to save his life, but without success.

His sentence was received in his cell at midnight on the 21st of June, and he was then told by his captors to get ready for execution. He was occupied the short time which was allowed him for preparation in writing letters to his mother and a friend named Eugene Castine, and also in religious devotions in the presence of two clergymen, who were permitted to attend him. At daybreak he was led out to be shot in company with three others, two of whom were Americans, the third being a Mexican.

The spectacle occurred in an open plaza, in sight of the populace in town, who manifested the most vindictive feeling against the most unfortunate prisoners. All four men were pinioned with their faces toward a wall, and were shot through the head from behind, the firing party consisting of twenty soldiers, who stood a few paces off from the condemned. There were no blank cartridges used by the soldiers, who discharged their rifles at the same time, each having been the command of the Spanish officers. A small party of Americans witnessed the sad occurrence, but could only vent their indignation, being powerless to avert the fate of our countrymen. Wyeth was formerly connected with the American Telegraph Company, having served in the capacity of operator in the Philadelphia and New York offices. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, who deeply regret his untimely death. Just previous to his execution he addressed the following letter to one of his former associates in the telegraph business in this city:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21, 1869.

Eugene Cutner, New York:

DEAR EUGENE: Good-bye! I will be shot at seven o'clock this morning. It is now three a.m. I was sentenced about twelve o'clock last night. I have just been baptized in the Catholic chapel here, and will pass the few hours of my life that yet remain to me here with the good priests. Tell George Dyer and Newell and all my other friends of my fate. All who came on the vessel have been shot. There are three others who were with me on the vessel, who die with me. There is no hope whatever, and be assured you will never see me again on earth. My love to Newell and George, and to all the rest. Please send my trunk and contents to my mother, Mrs. E. J. Wyeth, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Good-bye. Be prepared to meet me in heaven, whither I trust I am going. Your friend till the last.
ALBERT WYETH.

TELEGRAPHIC.

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Important Treasury Order—The French Cable Question.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following was issued by the Treasury Department to-day: "Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of law, has adopted distinctive paper which will be hereafter used, till otherwise ordered, for all obligations and other securities of the United States. One of its peculiarities is the introduction of colored silk, cotton, and other fabrics and material into paper. While in the process of manufacture, by law, it is felony for any person to have or retain in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of any such obligations or securities, and similar to that designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, except under authority of the Secretary or some other proper officer of the United States; and any person offending against this statute will, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(Signed.) GEO. H. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

As erroneous and contradictory statements have recently been published, it can be confidently repeated that there will be no intereference with the landing of the French cable by the Government, as pledges have been furnished by the agents of the Company, in writing, that it will conform to whatever terms Congress may prescribe in the premises. No authority, however, has been given for landing the cable.

ST. LOUIS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, the subject of running propellers between here and New York as well as Liverpool, Rio Janeiro, Texas and the Mexican ports, was pretty thoroughly discussed. Captain Bishop, late of Philadelphia, made a report on the subject of light-draught steamers, drawing largely from his experience on board ocean steamers on the Mississippi during the war. He showed that the tendency is in favor of light-draught vessels for ocean service; that they are more seaworthy, weather storms better and can be used with equal facility on rivers. He instanced the success which had attended the sending of the Sound and other light-draught steamers from New York to China and other far distant ports. He was decidedly in favor of building a light-draught propeller for carrying from here to New York or Liverpool. Captain Joseph Brown also urged the building of such a vessel, and gave the dimensions therefor. He believed the best way to deepen the bar at the mouth of the river was to build vessels so light of draught that they could cross it at all times, and he was satisfied that such vessels would prove eminently successful on the ocean, either for short or long voyages. The President of the Board was instructed to appoint a committee to raise subscriptions for the building of a suitable vessel to carry out this project.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Ex-Confederate Cruiser Wrecked, A Formidable Rebellion Budding in China—An Outrage on Foreigners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The steamship Hayes Mora, formerly the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, was totally wrecked on Plymouth, near Yakohoma, June 17th. Twenty-two lives were lost, including Capt. Mosley, the crew and most of the passengers.

Chinese advices say there is great excitement in the Toochaw district and that city, and the prospects of a formidable rebellion are promising. A letter was found giving the particulars of the conspiracy for the capture of Sauchaw, Haahing, Huchaw, Haugaw and Shanghai. The number of conspirators is reported at 500,000, chiefly Canton and Wenighio braves. Numbers of the people of Toochaw are fleeing to Hong Kong for protection, dreading another rebellion.

Another outrage has been committed on foreigners near Hong Kong, the British consul and his wife being among the party attacked. The matter will soon be brought to the notice of the Chinese government, who have promised an investigation of the affair.

The inhabitants of Gauchial and Formosa resisted the efforts of the new general-in-chief to capture the pirates, and reinforcements have been called for to replace those nominally surrendered.

English placards were posted on the gates offering rewards for the murderers of the foreigners and the destruction of the steamer.

NEW ORLEANS.

First Case of Yellow Fever of the Season.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The first case and death of yellow fever this season occurred yesterday. The victim was a young Frenchman just arrived from France, who stopped a few hours in Havana, and was quarantined here.

NASHVILLE.

A Stunning Question About Railroad Bonds.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—"A TAX-PAYER," in this morning's *Press and Times*, refers to an opinion, which is fast gaining ground, that bonds issued to railroads in this State, since the war, were illegally issued, and it is understood that a railroad official intends to contest the right of the State to collect the interest upon them.

RICHMOND.

More About the Conservative Majorities.

RICHMOND, July 21.—The official returns show that the vote for Walker was two thousand six hundred short of the white registration, and that for Wells one thousand eight hundred short of the negro registration. The objectionable clauses in the Constitution were defeated by forty thousand.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Cabinet Consultation—Gloomy Financial Apprehensions.

CLIFTON HOUSE, ONT., July 21.—General Rawlins and Colonel Cartter, of the Cuban service are here, and intend making Clifton their headquarters for the present.

CINCINNATI.

Requesting Subscriptions to Blooded Stock—The Textile Fabrics Exposition.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The weather is clear, with the mercury at 77° at noon.

At the banquet given to Senators Pinchback and Antoine, (negro) of Louisiana, and Ajex. Barbour, Warden of the port of New Orleans, Prof. Langston and Rev. J. G. Fewern were present. There were toasts and speeches. The guests were principally negroes.

The exhibition of textile fabrics to be held here on the third of August begins to create great interest. Goods are arriving in considerable quantities from the South and West, and as elegant stores have been offered gratuitously, the gentlemen having charge are prepared to display, with great effect, the samples received. The exhibition will include cassimeres, flannels, jeans, tweeds, blankets, carpets, sheetings, yarns, of all kinds, many kinds of cotton and woolen machinery, spun silk, flax, hemp and bagging. From the responses received, from the South especially, the enterprise seems assured of success. The railroad companies throughout the entire West offer liberal reductions in freight charges, and the regular visitors will be returned free. The United States and Adams Express companies will bring any packages free of charge. Five thousand dollars are offered in premiums.

JACKSON, MISS.

The Final Arguments in the Yerger Case.

JACKSON, MISS., July 21.—The final argument in the Yerger case, before the United States Military Commission, will be submitted by the prosecution to-morrow. The argument by the defense was submitted yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Compliments to Grant—Ship Abandoned—Petition from Citizens of Dublin—Excitement in Spain—Arrests, Etc.—Party Procession—A Bishop Colonizing—Corps Legislatif.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Star* compliments Grant's steady refusal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This course, the *Star* says, prevents the Spanish government from accusing the United States of unfriendly feelings toward her, however much she may be grieved by the filibustering expeditions from American ports.

The ship Lord Sedmouth, from Quebec for Glasgow, was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and taken to Glasgow.

In the House of Commons, last evening, the Lord Mayor, in full robes, presented a petition from the citizens of Dublin, at the bar, praying the House to support the endeavor now making to secure religious equality in Ireland.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Wm. Johnson, member for Belfast, complained of the conduct of the police in the recent anniversary. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the "party procession act" in Ulster, while it had been systematically voted in the south of Ireland. The Right Hon. C. Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and honor exhibited on that occasion through the precaution taken by the Government. He hoped, however, that the observance of the 12th of July would soon discontinue throughout the land.

John Vance, member for Armagh, urged the repeal of the Party Procession act.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish church continue to be held in various parts of the country.

In the case of Bishop Colenzi, the Privy Council has declared that he has a full right to the Cathedral at Pietre Mirtzburg, and is altogether free from the interference of the Cape Town authorities.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.—There is much excitement throughout Spain. There have been many arrests at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova. Several generals and colonels of the army are among the number. The government authorities are taking great precautions to prevent an outbreak. The decree of ex-Minister of Justice Heurora, has been withdrawn.

The French government has ordered all the Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

A sharp fight recently occurred at Celnibal Real between the civil authorities and a band of insurgents. The latter were driven off, and escaped.

A deep plot has been discovered here for the assassination of Seranno, Prim and Riverra.

PARIS.

PARIS, July 21.—The Corps Legislatif will meet on the 26th of October.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Katacai, the newly appointed Minister to Washington, leaves on Saturday.

HAVANA, July 21.—Admiral Hoffarrived at Santiago on the 11th with three frigates, and paid a visit to the Spanish commander of the Eastern Department.

Twenty Cubans are reported to have been killed and twelve captured near Monzauillo.

RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The river is rising, with seven feet in the canal. Down: Lotus No. 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The river is rising here. Arrived: Mississippi. Departed: City of Cairo and Thompson Dean.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Arrived: Bismarck and Mary Houston.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Weather clear and pleasant. The river is rising, with twenty-two feet three inches in the channel. Arrived: Minneola.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton active and easier. Sales 1800 bales; uplands, 34c. Flour, $5 10@5 60, closing 5c 10c lower. Wheat, $1 48@1 50. Corn, 75 @76c. Rice and coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11@12c. Molasses dull. Whisky steady.

Dry Goods—The market is steady and unchanged.

Money—The market is easy at 7 per cent. Gold opened weaker at 135, but advanced to 135½. The steamship Scotia took $319,276 in specie for Europe to-day. Exchange firm. Governments quiet and steady. State bonds dull. Railways dull; Erie, 38½; New York Central, 211½; Hudson, 162½. The $5,000,000 in bonds purchased to-day by the Government were bought at 119 to 100@120 3-100. $11,000,000 were offered. New Tennessee, 76.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton [illegible] middling, [illegible] Sales 319 bales. Receipts, 20 bales. Gold 135½. Sterling 60; New York sight, ½ premium. Flour weak; superfine, 6@ XX, 6 50@ XXX, 6 75. Corn, 80 90. Oats, 75c. Bran, 1c 1@1 05. Hay—prime $27. Pork, $34 50. Bacon, 18½ and 19½@. Lard, tierces, 19@ 19c; kegs, 21½@. Coffee and sugar and molasses [illegible] Whisky, $1 12@1 15. Coffee, 15@16c. Sugar, 10@17c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour, $5 75@6 00. Corn, 73@ 74c. Oats, 72@73c. Pork $33 25. Bulk meats 18½@18¾@17c. Bacon, 14½c, 18½@18½c. Hams, 23@ 23c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky, $1. Wheat, $1 10@1 40. Rye, $1 90. Cotton firm, 30c. Butter, 24@28. Eggs, 15@17c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Flour, $5 25@ $5 75. Wheat, none. Corn, $1 02@1 07. Oats, 71@73c. Rye—$1 20@1 25. Sugar, 13½@14½c. Molasses, 70@80c. Pork, $33 25@34 00. Bulk shoulders, 17c. Bacon shoulders, 14½; sides, 18@ 18½c. Hams, 23c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour, $5 12@7 75. Wheat, $1 31. Corn, 89½c. Oats, 65c. Rye, $1 04@1 05. Highwines, $1. Sugar, 13½@14½c. Pork, $33. Lard, 19½ @18½c. Bulk shoulders, 13c. Barley, $1 40@1 45.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour, $4 25. Pork, $33. Bacon shoulders 14½; sides, 18½@18½c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard, 19½c. Highwines, $1. Sales 124 hhds tobacco at $5 90@17 25. Prime sugar, 14½c. Molasses, 80c. Corn, shelled and sacked, $1. Oats, 77c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21.—Consols, 93@93½; 5-20's, 83½; and at Frankfort, 87½@88.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 12½d; Orleans, 13d. Sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 4d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 11d. Western flour, 23s. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 29s 6d; old, 28s 6d. New oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 38s 6d.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 21—3:50 p.m.—Market closed dull and rather heavy; ordinary, 28; good ordinary, 30; low middling, 33; middling, 34½; good d 35. Sales to spinners, 1000 bales; sal to speculators, 400 bales; contracts made for 100 bales deliverable in December at 28c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—1 p.m.—The cotton market continues quiet and unchanged. Shipments at Bombay to the 1st instant, 15,000 bales. Five-twenties 83; Erie, 19; consols, 94; Ill. Cent., 94.

DIED.

WINTERS—At his residence on Winchester street, between Main and Front, yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Winters, aged 76.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

Without Reserve, On

Thursday Morning, July 22, at 10 o'clock.

Sale Positive—Terms Cash.

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Auctioneers,
jy21 Corner Second and Adams streets.

SCHOOLS.

University of Virginia.

THE Session of this Institution commences annually on the 1st day of October and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

WM. E. PEYTON, LL. D., Professor of Latin.
R. L. GILDERSLEEVE, Ph. D., Professor of Greek.
M. SCHELE DE VERE, L. U. D., Professor of Modern Languages.
CH. S. VENABLE, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.
FRANCIS H. SMITH, M. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
S. MACHIR, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JAS. P. HARRISON, M. D., Professor of Medicine and Obstetrics.
JAS. L. CABELL, M. A., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Surgery.
JOHN S. DAVIS, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica.
WM. M. MCGUFFEY, LL. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
GEO. FREES. HOLMES, LL. D., Professor of History, Literature and Rhetoric.
JOHN B. MINOR, LL. D., Professor of Common and Statute Law.
S. O. SOUTHALL, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Mercantile Law and Equity.
L. J. BOCK, Ph. D., Professor of Applied Mathematics and Engineering.
J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.
J. S. CRAWFORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The expenses of the Academic or Law Student are the cost of Town Books and clothing and pocket money, amount to about $365 per session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical Student to about $500, of which sum, respectively, $200 or $250 is payable on admission, and the balance in the progress of the session.

For details, send for catalogue.
P. O., "University of Virginia."
JAMES M. MAUPIN,
jy22 Chairman of the Faculty.

DISS

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, ! ! ! ! JULY 22, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted. Exceptions to regular advertisers, whose bills will be rendered monthly. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following stores and offices:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois,
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lamont House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the Avalanche.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at Germantown, Friday, July 16.
Collierville, Saturday, July 17.
Fisherville, Monday, July 19.
Shelby Depot, Tuesday, July 20.
Mudville, Wednesday, July 21.
Bolton's Store, Thursday, July 22.
W. C. Ward's Friday, July 23.
Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Giles' Shop, Thursday, July 29.
For one day only at each place.

All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, Longue, Davis, Sears and Williams, will procure duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.

JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen, worth $2. M. Kraus & Co.

A Colored Shop-lifter.—A colored girl, with the high-sounding name of Lucinda Lee, entered the Southern Palace dry-goods store, on Main street, yesterday, with the ostensible purpose of making a few purchases. While examining the goods on the counter, she contrived to slip a bolt of calico under her apron, by one of the *attaches* of the store (Mr. Bropley) was too smart for her, and caught her in the act. The girl was promptly arrested, and taken before Justice Norton, who committed her for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court. In default of giving bonds to the amount of $1000, she was sent to jail.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

A Big Haul.—The police of the first district, headed by Commissioner Burdett, made a descent about three o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Billie Pool saloon, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and captured about thirty darkies, who were busily engaged playing cards for "drinks," instead of being in the fields at work trying to make an honest living. They were all locked up in the flame-street station house, and will be brought before the Recorder this morning. A work-house would be just the place for such lazy scamps who play cards all day and prowl and steal by night.

The Ball at Raleigh.—The grand ball at Raleigh comes off this evening, and promises to be a most enjoyable affair. The arrangements are in the hands of the most efficient committees, and the Committee of Reception is composed of a number of leading ladies of the flourishing little town. This is a novel but capital idea. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will attend the ball from this city, and a special train will leave the Memphis and Ohio depot at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, returning at an early hour in the morning

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

We would call the attention of capitalists to the sale of the St. Peter's School lot on Wellington street, opposite the residence of E. M. Apperson, Esq., on Tuesday, 27th instant. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable residence lots in the city; fronting 150 feet with a depth of nearly 400 feet. Sale to take place on the premises at ten and a half o'clock a.m.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Money Stolen.—On the night of Tuesday a thief entered the residence of Mr. E. B. Pickett, corner of Georgia and Sixth streets, and stole a pocketbook containing $100 in bills and a number of valuable papers. Information of the theft has been given to the authorities, and the police are on the track.

We are informed by the committee that our talented young townsman, George Washington, Esq., will deliver an address at half-past ten o'clock a.m., at the Temperance picnic to-day. All members are requested to meet at their Hall, 200 Main street, at half-past eight o'clock, to participate in the procession.

Just received another lot All-Linen Huck Towels at $3 and $3 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

The basket picnic of the Sons of Temperance takes place at James' Park to-day. The Rev. Egbert H. Osborne will deliver an address on the grounds. Let everybody go hear. Remember the picnic will be held until twelve o'clock at night. Plenty of music, dancing and pretty girls.

Seizure of a Distillery.—General Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, seized the distillery of Mr. Riggs, on the Horn Lake road, for an infraction of the revenue laws, on Tuesday.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

OUR VERDICT ON ELECTION DAY.

The Trial of Daniel Earl.

He Is Acquitted on the Ground of Self-Defense.

On the evening of the day on which the Presidential election was held, November 3, 1868, a frightful tragedy was enacted on Main street, between Poplar and Adams streets, which resulted in the death of a German named George Rheidelhuber, at the hands of a respectable, quiet young man named Daniel Earl, nephew of Colonel John Bullock, counselor at law. The fatal affray took place between five and six o'clock in the evening, when there were a very large number of persons on the streets. The first seen of the affray by the bystanders was hard words between the parties, which ended in Rheidelhuber knocking Earl down. Earl lay senseless on the ground for a few seconds, Rheidelhuber standing over him applying to him an opprobrious epithet and threatening to knock him down again if he attempted to get up. Earl, while laying on the ground, pulled a pistol from his pocket and rising to his knees fired, and the bullet lodged in the abdomen of Rheidelhuber; a second shot wounded him in the left arm, and from the wounds he died in about six hours. Earl was arrested and committed for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court, but was admitted to bail.

On Tuesday the trial of young Earl commenced in the Criminal Court before Judge Hudson, and a jury. Attorney General Horrigan conducted the prosecution on the part of the State, and Colonel Gantt, General Sale and Colonel Bullock appeared for the defense. A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution and defense, and the testimony showed that the first thing observed by the persons who witnessed the affray was the knocking down of the defendant by the deceased who lay unconscious on the ground for a few minutes, and deceased called him "a d—d son of a b—h," and said if he would get up he would floor him again. A man named Essex helped him to rise from the ground, when he drew a revolver and fired at the deceased who was standing a short distance off, and the ball entered his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. The deceased fell on his knees, and defendant fired a second time but missed, but the third shot penetrated the arm of the deceased as he was running into Schaffer's boot and shoe store. These facts were substantially proved by three or four witnesses who were called on behalf of the prosecution.

An old man named Gibson, who was called for the defense, said he observed the parties talking on Main street previous to the shooting, and then saw deceased raise his hand and deal defendant a tremendous blow, which felled him to the ground. The defendant remained on the ground senseless for some time, and apparently lifeless. As he was slowly recovering deceased went up to the place where Earl was lying prostrate and told him if he got up he would knock him down again, at the same time calling him "a son of a b—h." Deceased then went on the sidewalk, and the defendant rose up into a sitting position and drew a pistol and fired at deceased, and shot him in the abdomen. Deceased ran round to get in the shoe store, and while getting behind a signboard, drew a small pistol from his pocket and fired at the defendant. The defendant returned the fire, and pursued the deceased into the store, when he fired the third shot, wounding deceased in the arm.

Lazarus Isaacs, Jr., stated that he was at the place a minute or two after the shooting took place, and found a loaded Derringer on the person of the deceased, and informed him that the person who had shot him had been arrested, and would be punished. Deceased replied, "Let him go; I am as much to blame as he is."

Eight or ten witnesses were called who all gave the defendant an excellent character, and stated that he was a very quiet and peaceable young man.

Attorney General Horrigan opened the argument for the State and told the jury that they could only bring a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, and to give the defendant the benefit of any doubt that might exist in their minds that the shooting was done in self-defense.

Colonel Gantt and General Sale followed for the defense, and claimed in eloquent terms that the homicide was justifiable on the part of the defendant, who had acted in self-defense when put in bodily fear of his life by deceased.

Judge Hudson then delivered his charge to the jury who retired, and after being absent a short time, returned into the court and handed in a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of self-defense.

The defendant was then discharged and left the court with his friends.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

An Italian Charged with Committing a Rape on a Little Girl.

He Is Committed to Await Trial in the Criminal Court.

The particulars of a horrid crime were developed in the office of Justice Millard, yesterday, which shows that there are fiends in our midst who have no respect for innocence and childhood when their terrible passions get beyond their control. A young man, respectable in appearance, and an Italian by birth, named Stephen Montalto, was arraigned, yesterday, in the above court, charged with the crime of committing a rape on a little girl only eight years of age, the daughter of a respectable baker in this city, whose name is withheld for various reasons.

This little girl, who is very smart and intelligent for her years, was in the habit of playing about the bakery, where Montalto was at work as a cake-baker. He seemed to be greatly attached to the child, and asked her often to come in while he was at work.

About a week ago, while the child was in the bakery along with this fiend in human shape, he commenced kissing the little girl, and then taking improper liberties with her person, then throwing her down, he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. He then threatened the child that if she told her parents what had occurred that he would kill her. A couple of days ago the girl informed some of her companions in regard to what had taken place, and the information coming to the ears of the parents of the child, she was questioned, and related in an artless manner the great outrage which had been perpetrated on her person.

A warrant was at once procured for Montalto's arrest, and he was taken into custody. An examination of the child was made by Dr. Leaki, and the worst fears of the parents were realized. The terrible affair created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred, and during the investigation the court was crowded with spectators. The Justice, after hearing the testimony, committed the prisoner for trial at the present term of the Criminal Court.

A Mistaken Charge.—Thomas Bush and Matt. Arnold, colored barbers, doing business on Union street, were up before Justice Norton yesterday, on the charge of robbing a customer. It appears that the person in question went into the shop to get shaved, and at the conclusion of the operation accused the proprietors of the place of picking his pockets. Yesterday when the parties were before Justice Norton for examination, the complainant came into the court, acknowledged that he was mistaken in making the charge, and asked to have the case dismissed, which was accordingly done. The defendants are said to be honest, reliable men, by those who know them.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Another Lot of those 10c Inch Silk articles, complete, at 5 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 10 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Meeting in the Fifteenth Civil District—Addresses and Ratification of the Nominations.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, Fifteenth Civil District, was held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., in Ford's Grove, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for Senator and Representatives, made by the Democratic Convention; Enoch Taylor, Chairman; and J. V. Handwerker, Secretary.

The following resolutions, presented by Hon. Judge Swayne, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nominations made for State Senator and County and Floater Representatives, and will give to the ticket our earnest and unqualified support in the canvass and at the polls; assured, as we are, that the conventions making the several nominations were composed, generally, of intelligent, good, and patriotic citizens, seeking to promote the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That, because several of the nominees are our immediate neighbors, other things being equal, we will give them our yet more hearty support, and commend them to the support of all other voters.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the pending canvass should be eminently practical, and prudently and wisely conducted, with a view to results; that to this end all our people, so entitled under the law, should be registered, and, being registered, should vote on the day of election; that every citizen among us in sympathy with our people and with free institutions, come whence or when he may, be esteemed a patriot brother; and that, seeking to disturb the rights and privileges of none, under the law, we endeavor, by reason and kindness, to induce all who are voters to join us in restoring and maintaining that true republican form of government that guarantees the right of self-government to all the people, in contradiction to the opposite policy that is, in itself, unnecessary, unjust, harsh, oppressive and tyrannical.

Resolved, That we recognize the Divine will in now confounding the counsels of those who have exercised this policy over our people so long, and that we offer our hands and our hearts to all those Northern men among us, who have oppose it and now do.

Resolved, That our people very generally, and none among them more than the late Confederate soldiers, respect the laws, and the agents, and functionaries thereof, and desire earnestly the prosperity, peace, happiness and unity of the whole country.

M. Welch, Esq., addressed the meeting in a vigorous and stirring speech, followed by a polished and patriotic address from our candidate for Representative, Colonel H. Townsend. Hon. Judge Swayne closed the speaking for the evening with one of the most earnest appeals to the citizens of the district and the community at large to put forth every effort to win victory at the polls in the coming election.

Pursuant to a resolution offered by C. M. Widrig, Esq.,

Adam Hine,	Wm. Miller,
J. B. Morris,	A. A. Norman,
Maj. A. Morehead,	G. B. Egnew,
M. McCleary,	Eli Colby,
J. N. Handwerker,	

were appointed a committee to canvass the Ninth Ward and Fifteenth Civil District, and report to the Chairman the names of all citizens who have not been registered.

John V. Handwerker,
Secretary.

Official Proceedings of the Board of School Visitors.

Memphis, Tenn., July 19, 1869.

The Board of Education, pursuant to adjournment of the 12th inst., met this afternoon in their office, President Leath presiding.

Present—Messrs. Rose, Gavin, Johnson, Moore, Eaton, Bruce, Katzenbach, Comer, Matthias, Fealey, Pante, Tighe, Leath, Buttenhaus, Lenow and White.

Absent—Messrs. Stahl, Smith and McLean.

The committee appointed at the former meeting to select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board created by the resignation of Mr. Levy, of the Second Ward, presented the names of H. D. Connell and William Lunn. On being put to the ballot, Mr. Connell was unanimously elected.

Mr. Connell presented himself, was qualified, and took his seat in the Board as member of the Second Ward.

The joint committee to whom was referred the salaries of superintendent and teachers for the ensuing scholastic year of 1869 and 1870, ending July 1st, 1870, submitted the following report:

Superintendent, salary per annum	$2200
Assistant superintendent, per month, whilst employed	150
Male Teacher in High School, and acting as Principal of the school in the building, per month	150
Male Principal in the Graded Schools, and also, if necessary, teaching the Grammar School in the same building, per month	125
Male Principal of schools of four grades, per month	100
Male Teachers in the Grammar School, grades Nos. 1 and 2, as printed in rules, per month	120
Male Teachers for grades Nos. 3, 4, 5, per month	100
Male Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages, per month	120
Male Teacher of Music for white and colored schools, per month	100
Female Teacher of Female High School, per month	125

FEMALE PRINCIPALS IN THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

First year as Principal, per month	$ 90
Second year as Principal, per month	95
Third and subsequent years, per month	100

FEMALE TEACHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, GRADES NOS. 1 AND 2, AS IN PRINTED RULES.

First year's teaching, per month	$ 70
Second year's teaching, per month	75
Third and subsequent years, per month	80

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, GRADES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5, AS IN THE PRINTED RULES.

First year's teaching, per month	$ 55
Second year's teaching, per month	60
Third and subsequent years, per month	70

FEMALE TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS, AS IN PRINTED RULES.

First year's teaching, per month	$ 50
Second year's teaching	60
Third and subsequent years, per month	70

Respectfully submitted,

J. Johnson,
W. F. Bruce,
W. R. Moore,
T. R. Smith,
L. B. Eaton.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee submitted the following estimate of the expenses, liabilities and income of the Board for the ensuing Scholastic year, ending July 1st, 1870:

EXPENSES.

Salaries Sup't and Teachers	$264,000 00
" Sec'y and Treas'r	1,500 00
Rents	3,000 00
Interest	2,500 00
Stationery	7,000 00
Fuel	1,500 00
Incidental expenses	1,700 00
Estimated current expenses	$280,200 00
Past due debts as per Secretary's report	38,671 58-$318,871 58

RESOURCES.

Balance tax from city for Forty-first and Forty-first Corporate Years, estimated that can be collected	$12,000 00
Due from State Fund for 1869, estimated	12,000 00
From city tax for Forty-second Corporate year, tax on $25,000,000, at 50c. on the $100, at $87,500; estimated that can be collected during the year	60,000 00
From Building Fund for balance on Peabody School-house, 104 and furniture	8,666 42
	86,666 42
Deficiency	11,356 11-$106,021 53

Ordered to be received and published.

The election of Superintendent and Teachers was postponed until Monday, next, 26th instant, and in which time the Board agreed to adjourn, to meet at three o'clock p.m. of that day.

J. G. Cairns, Secretary.

A Woman Stabbed.—A negro named Tom Cushenbury was arrested yesterday for making a deadly assault on a Mrs. Walker with a knife. The woman and the fellow had been quarreling, when, in the most cowardly manner, he drew a knife, and making a lunge at Mrs. Walker stabbed her in the side. The wound, though serious, is not necessarily fatal. Cushenbury was promptly arrested, and on being brought before Justice Millard was committed to jail to await an examination this morning.

Greatest bargains of the season: Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 60 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Water Coolers and Ice Cream Freezers at reduced rates at Boring & Lotze, 281 Main street.

THE FLOATER.

Mr. H. R. Sherrod's Letter of Acceptance.

Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869.

H. R. Sherrod, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* At a convention of the Democratic Conservative party of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties, held in this city on the 15th instant, you were unanimously nominated for Representative of the district composed of said counties. The undersigned were appointed a committee to notify you of your nomination, and to ask your acceptance of the same.

Very respectfully,

Thos. H. Allen,
P. T. Scruggs,
Geo. T. Taylor.

Galloway's Switch, Tenn.,
July 20, 1869.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 17th instant, informing me of my unanimous nomination by the Democratic Conservative Convention, for the counties of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton, as their candidate for Floater, was received to-day. With many thanks for the flattering vote by which the Convention was pleased to select me as its candidate, I accept the nomination upon the broad ground set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

We have every assurance of success. With the proud hope of being instrumental in restoring my fellow-citizens to their right at the ballot box, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. Sherrod.

Messrs. Thomas H. Allen, P. T. Scruggs, George T. Taylor, Committee.

The Courts.

Chancery Court—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—This Court was occupied yesterday in disposing of the demurrer calendar.

The following decrees were filed yesterday:

Keep vs Cannovan order of course.
Childress vs Merchts Nat'l Bank, injunction dissolved.
McLowell vs Jones, reference.
Munn vs Douglass, resale.
Dale vs Cherry, decretal.
Norville vs Armour, report confirmed.
Ford vs Wright, resale.
Austin vs M. & R. R., receivership quashed.
Dunscomb vs Wickersham, report confirmed.
Weller vs Quimby, tax order.
Bell vs Clark, interlocutory.
Christian vs Megibben, final.
Schwab vs Meehan, sale.
Butler vs Johnson, decretal.
Gayoso vs Fellowes, do.
Jones vs Fellowes, do.
Marr vs B'k West Tenn., reference.
Union B'k vs Thomasson, judgment.
Preston vs Union Bank, decretal.
Vollentine vs Woodruff, do.
Swanwick vs Jones, final.
Nathan Bros. vs Sullivan, reference.
Clarke vs Spivey, distribution.
Jackson Ins. Co. vs Partee, sale confirmed.
Clay vs Jackson Ins. Co., same.
McClannahan vs Lee, same.
McKnight vs Dill, reference.
Vance vs Monogue, sale set aside.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Chancellor Somers will preside by interchange for the purpose of hearing the contested election cases set aside for this day.

Criminal Court.—*H. Ex Hudson, Judge.*—The argument in the Earl case was resumed yesterday morning and continued up to one o'clock. The court then charged the jury and submitted the case for deliberation. As soon as the afternoon session convened, the jury came in and announced their verdict to be "not guilty." Forfeitures were taken in the following cases against the defendants and their sureties:

State vs. Bill Hall, larceny.
State same same.
State vs. Nelson Mattocks, larceny.
State vs. Thomas Randolph, larceny.
State vs. Dick Murphy, housebreaking.
State vs. Fanny Clayton, robbery.

The case of the State vs. E. McCally was *not grossed*. The defendant in the case of the State vs. Julius Boleran, indicted for larceny and housebreaking, was brought out and arranged for trial, but the case was not proceeded with and will be taken up first thing this morning. The cases against C. A. Stillman, indicted for perjury, three in number, will also come up for trial today. General Horrigan, for the State, pressed the defendant Leonard, who was convicted a few days ago of embezzlement, for trial on another indictment for forgery, but his counsel expressed himself unwilling to proceed further with the indictments in this court, as they intended to present an application for a change of venue. The matter was postponed until to-day, when the affidavit for change of venue will be produced. The case of State vs. Arthur Cartwright, indicted for murder, is specially set for Friday next.

Wanting Big Damages.—A few months ago, as the readers of the Avalanche will remember, there was dire consternation created among the Claim Agents of the city, by the arrival of agents from the War and Treasury Departments, who had been sent out to investigate certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Claim Agents who had fixed their headquarters in Memphis. The officers of the Government were engaged in their investigation for a considerable time, and rich developments made, some of which found their way into the Avalanche and other city journals, and created a good deal of talk at the time. The result of the investigation was not given to the public, but it was rumored that the connection which had previously existed between some of the Claim Agents here and the Department at Washington, had been suddenly severed and the accounts closed. The matter assumed a new phase yesterday, when a suit was entered against Captain David Parkinson, of the late Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and now of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, in the Law Court, by Messrs. Moyers & Deaderick, Claim Agents, of this city, claiming damages to the amount of $20,000, for damage done to their business through certain information which he furnished the War Department. Captain Parkinson is at present on a visit to the city, and the writ was served on him yesterday. His regiment is at present on duty in Georgia. The case will come up for trial in the October term of the Law Court.

Cacus Nomination.—A number of the members of the Stokes' wing of the Radical party held a caucus in the United States Circuit Court, on the evening of Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Legislative honors. The proceedings were, strange to say, intended to be secret in their character, but enough has leaked out to show that ex-Judge Hunter was chairman and presided with his usual grace and dignity, and that Captain Nat Low was nominated as candidate for Senator, and Colonel M. T. Ryder as candidate for Floater. The caucus could not fix on the candidates for Representatives, and to adjourned till to-day, when, doubtless, the "ticket" will be completed.

Fire Yesterday Morning.—A fire was discovered in the livery stable of Joyce & Black, on Jefferson street, about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning. A quantity of hay and straw was destroyed, but the fire was extinguished shortly after the engines reached the spot. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Death of Mr. John Winters, Sr.—Mr. John Winters, sr., father of Captain P. M. Winters, died at his residence on Winchester street, yesterday afternoon, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Deceased was an old resident of Memphis, and highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral takes place from the late residence at three o'clock this afternoon.

Y. M. Div. No. 33, S. T. meets every Wednesday night at 200 Main street.

G. W. Tomlin, W. P.
W. H. Thadon, R. S.

Two yards wide bleached table linen 62 cents per yard, worth 90 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

News in Brief.

Mike Barry, the victim of a recent assassination in Cairo, once resided in Memphis. He was a saloon-keeper, and for a long time employed at the Gayoso House saloon.

The Helena (Arkansas) Shooting of the 17th, says: "Foster D. Cage, Esq., with some other young gentlemen, on their way to Cuba, were arrested recently, at New Orleans, by the United States authorities. The whole party made their escape. Foster's friends here will be glad to learn of his good luck.

Major W. G. Woodson, agent Associated Press, returned yesterday from Kentucky.

Picnic.—The residents of Ridgeway Station gave a picnic yesterday, and a large number of persons, young and old, went out from the city to get a breath of fresh air and enjoy the festival. A bountiful dinner was spread under the shade of the trees in an oak grove, and everybody seemed to have a good time generally.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Rev. E. H. Osborne will preach tonight at the First Baptist Church.

Buy your P. T. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

ASSAULT ON PRIESTS.

Three Priests Badly Beaten—One of Them Stabbed—Death of Father Owens—the Luxuries of a Watering Place.

From the New York Herald, July 17th.

Upwards of a week ago an affray occurred at Far Rockaway, near Mott's Hotel, the proprietor of which, it is alleged, was an active participant. It appears that about nine o'clock in the evening of which the assault was committed, Father Ryan, of Williamsburg, Father Owens, of Newark, and Father Moriarity, of Chatham Four Corners, Harlem, who are the assaulted parties, went for a walk along the beach. Approaching the place where it is customary to bathe, and where there is a temporary cedar awning erected, one of the priests remarked that it was very dark and no person near, it would be a good time for a naked bath and a delightful swim. The others acquiesced, and were about disrobing themselves, when they were suddenly startled by a female voice.

At this juncture two young girls—Miss Fanny Carroll, of Rockaway, and Miss Ella Rise, of New York—emerged from beneath the awning and began a rather pertinent conversation. It is not known which of them acted as speaker of the occasion, but the remark was: "It is no time for gentlemen to come down here bathing, and you must understand that no one is allowed to bathe here without clothes." One of the clergymen responded and said: "My good girl, if it is too late for us to come here to bathe, it is too late for you to be in this lonesome place without a protector."

The young ladies became highly indignant at the reproof, and left the spot in the direction of the village. Instead of proceeding to their homes, they loitered about until they observed the priests returning from their walk, when they entered the hotel of Benj. C. Mott, and represented to that gentleman and his barkeeper that the three men had chased them all the way from the beach. Mott and his barkeeper, Louis L. Connor, immediately went out and accosted the three priests. A sharp conversation took place between the parties, when finally Mott dealt Father Ryan, of Williamsburg, a powerful blow, which knocked him to the ground, and Father Owens, on turning to see what was the matter, received a blow from Connor, which felled him also, as Connor afterward boasted. A scuffle ensued, and the priests were most brutally beaten. The affair was finally brought to an end by one of them uttering a cry, "My God, I am stabbed!"

Here the fracas ceased. The priests were brought to their rooms in Caffrey's Hotel, when Father Owen's wounds were examined, and he was found to have been stabbed in the right temple, close to the eye. He was bleeding profusely at the time, and all the efforts of the inmates of the house could not staunch the bleeding.

A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Burtsell, of New York, who has a summer residence at this watering place, and he came and attended the wounded man. He stated that he was called between eleven and twelve o'clock. He found the man lying in a partially unconscious condition, entirely powerless from a loss of blood, and suffering severe pain. He stopped the bleeding and bound up the wound. The wound was in the right temple, close to the eye, the branch of the main artery had been severed. The wound was caused by a sharp instrument, as there was no contusion, but an incision about one inch in length and penetrating to the bone. The unfortunate man lay in a state of mental stupor and weakness for over four days, and his death was hourly expected. Yesterday he had so far recovered as to be able to walk, and he was taken to his home in Newark.

Father Owens died at Newark, N. J., yesterday.

Later.

New York, July 17.—A large crowd of roughs from New York have gone to Rockaway to destroy the house of Mott, charged with killing Owens, the Catholic priest. Notices were posted about town this morning for the boarders to leave the hotel by noon to-day. The hotel was deserted by the boarders and servants, and there was great excitement in town. The Sheriff, with a strong posse, took possession of the house and expected trouble to-night. The priest, in his sermon to-day, advised the congregation to obey the law and not interfere with Mott.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis Avalanche Office,
July 22, 1869.

Weather—Rivers—Business.

Heavy rains have fallen along the Missouri from Kansas City down, and the Missouri and Illinois are both rising. The river commenced rising at St. Louis on Saturday night, and by Sunday evening had advanced sixteen inches, with prospects of a farther rapid rise.

Arrivals.

Steamer Bell Lee, Louisville.
" Mollie Able, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Mollie Able, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Pt.
" Belle Lee, New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The river at this point fell six inches during the past twenty-four hours, and is now ten feet two inches below high-water mark. The upper rivers are all rising, and heavy rains have fallen throughout the Northwest, doing much damage to bridges, railroads and wheat crops. White and Arkansas rivers are falling, with plenty of water for all classes of steamers. The Cumberland is rising, with three feet on the Shoals. The weather yesterday was cool and pleasant. Business was dull.

The Belle Lee was due at midnight. The Mollie Able came up last evening. She discharged 1950 bars railroad iron above Hopefield for the Little Rock Railroad.

A little ferryboat called the Mary Ellen passed down yesterday. She goes to Van Buren, Arkansas, and is a curiosity in her way.

The Commonwealth and Alaska are due from below.

The Robert Burns is due from above.

The elegant Belle St. Louis leaves today for Cairo and St. Louis. She is the regular packet. Zeigler is master and Burgett clerk.

The work upon the Ohio river bridge at Louisville is progressing daily. The main channel, on the Kentucky side of the bridge, is now closed up, and the pneumatic process, the trestle work having been completed to the 13 pier.

The Secretary of War has made the following allotments from the appropriations for improving rivers and harbors, approved on the 10th of last April: Rock Island rapids, $150,000; Desmoines rapids, $180,000; and the sandbars at the mouth of the Mississippi get $80,000.

Quartermaster Good went up in the balloon yesterday. He will inspect its hull to-day, and will, maybe, send her to the docks.

The first steamboat in the West was built at Pittsburg in 1811, and called "New Orleans," and intended to ply between Natchez and the city whose name it bore. It reached Natchez at the close of the first week in January, 1812. Many things combined to make 1811 the *annus mirabilis* of the West. The waters of the principal rivers overflowed their banks; unprecedented sickness followed; countless squirrels left the North, and pressed forward, by tens of thousands, in a deep and sober phalanx, to the South; the splendid comet of the year continued to shed its twilight over the forests; the whole Valley of the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the Gulf, was shaken to its center by earthquakes. It was at this epoch, in which so many natural phenomena were combined, that the first steamboat descended the great rivers.

The Ozark, Captain Blasdell, leaves on Friday for Little Rock and all way points. Ad. Storm and Jim Saulsbury are clerks.

Ad. Storm returned yesterday.

A Pittsburg dispatch of the 19th says: "Both rivers are rising rapidly, with eleven feet six inches by the Monongahella marks. This has been a most remarkable summer for rain and big rivers. Not a single boat has as yet been compelled to tie up in consequence of low water, and here on the 19th of July is a splendid coal-boat rise. There was more rain here yesterday than during any single day this summer."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Our friend Jake Fricker, who was at one time engaged in the steamboat business, has, we learn, been appointed superintendent of gutter-plates, at three dollars per day."

We don't know what "gutter-plates" are, but Memphis should have such an officer right away. We can name several who want a berth.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: Through the solicitation of the Plain City Association, the News Boy will make one trip a week to Milliken's Bend. This will afford accommodation to the planters and business men between Vicksburg and that place.

There will be a moonlight excursion on board of the Rubicon on the 29th inst.

Capt. Metzler left on the cars yesterday evening for Cincinnati, to have a new steamer built for the Yazoo river. The length of the boat will be one hundred and sixty feet, beam thirty-six feet, cylinders eighteen inches in diameter, six feet stroke, two boilers forty-two inches by twenty-eight feet, four flues and a fine cabin. She will be like the old Hope, with a slight variation, and will be named Hope.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
MOLLIE ABLE.....Dan Able, master
This fine steamer will leave on ——— THIS DAY, July 22, at 10 a.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURN, Agent.
jy22 4 Jefferson Street

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.
OZARK.....Blasdel, master
This elegant passenger steamer ——— leaves FRIDAY, July 23, at 5 p.m.
L. KENDIG, Agent.
jy21 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
ROBERT BURNS.....Stein, master
This fine passenger packet leaves ——— FRIDAY, July 23, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
jy22 285 Madison street.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line

For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

One of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:

Steamer RUBICON, Monday, July 19, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 20, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 22, at 5 p.m.
Steamer LUMBERMAN, Friday, July 23, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, July 24, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
Freight Office, Belle Calvert, Sup't.
Sam. C. Weaver, Ticket Agent. jy13

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

Commencing on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and Hale's Point Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
Henry W. Smith, President.
Fleet. Calvert, Superintendent. jy7

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. Bowman; Sam. C. Paine, Clerk
Will leave Memphis for Helena and all St. Francis river ports every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock, p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
jy22 285 Madison street.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

The following eleg

DAILY AVALANCHE

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	7:20 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	4:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
New Orleans train		4:30 p.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	11:30 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city, which is also Main street, Court House and Custom House clocks.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city. Leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Via Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Railroad Time Table.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities east of the Southern Railroads, at.....11:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Springfield, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities north and west, at.....7:30 p.m.

Arrive at.....12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For Grand Junction, Selma, Rome, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at.....10:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, at.....10:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Ark., (Sundays excepted), at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....12:00 m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark., (tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday), at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Hernando, Miss., (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly), Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Memphis and Vicksburg packet, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....4:30 p.m.

Arrive at.....8:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package not exceeding half an ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Diagrams, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Envelopes, Paper (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Cards, Cuttings, Drafts, Plans and Models, is at the rate of—Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....2

One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....4

One package to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....6

One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address.....6c

Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....8

Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....12

Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address.....2c

Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 4.....4

Unsealed circulars, over 4 and not exceeding 8.....8

Unsealed circulars, over 8 and not exceeding 12.....12

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, at which rates all matters are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, in each post office or section thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, six cents on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $30. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20.....10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30.....15 "
" " $30 " " $40.....20 "
" " $40 " " $50.....25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 6, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by authority.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding four pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the United States army, may be sent by mail at the rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes (½ oz.) prepayment optional; if unpaid or insufficiently paid, letters subject to a fine of double rate.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 1 kilo. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Open Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

[Including all the German states and Austria.]

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayment, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—2 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 20 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—3 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof; prepayment compulsory.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents per 4 oz. via England); prepayment optional, but if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

All postage on printed matter, and on open packets, must be fully prepaid, by stamps affixed, or the same will not be forwarded.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 10 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, 1 cent each; books, packets of seeds, patterns, flexible patterns, prepaid one penny per 4 oz.

Book Packets (including patterns and papers of all kinds), 4 cents each package not exceeding 4 oz.; 8 cents each package exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; 12 cents each package exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.; 16 cents each package exceeding 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. Commercial papers, 2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

Letters, quarter ounce, 10 cents; half ounce, 20 cents; newspapers, 1 penny; Pamphlets, 1 cents per 4 ounces.

PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—10 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO

Letters, not over half an ounce, 15 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 4 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered at the office of mailing, for delivery at the office of address. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	10
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	40
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each	20

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1869.

Butterfield, the new Sub-Treasurer at New York, has a curious idea of business, but we believe that it is not essential for one of Grant's appointees to have common sense. One of Butterfield's new orders will show how fit he is to hold such an important position. For instance, in gold-clearing house transactions, the indorsements of banks and individuals have always been recognized, so that large amounts of coin could be transferred without drawing much coin from the Treasury. But now, if the Park Bank ows the Mechanics' Bank, say $50,000, and the latter has a claim of $45,000 against the former, the $50,000 and the $45,000, respectively, must be carted to and fro, while the whole thing could be settled as formerly by the mere payment of the balance of $5,000. The trouble and annoyance of this kind of circumlocution to business men, together with the needless risks of theft, expenses of cartage, to say nothing of trouble to the Treasury officials, demand a prompt return to the old, common sense way of doing things.

We have nothing new to report in local finances. There is no sensible falling off in currency. Though the market is stringent, so far as outside borrowers are concerned, while regular customers find it simply close; 9@12 per cent continues to be the rate on short loans, while upon the street we have heard of 2@3 per cent being paid with good collateral.

There is little doing in Stocks and Bonds. Some Memphis City were on the market, but not sold at a late hour in the day. 50c is the nominal value. Some Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad bonds were also offered at 75c, without a purchaser. Other securities are dull and nominal:

Mem. and Charleston Railroad stock			47
" " "		1st mort bonds	88
" " "		2d mort bonds	70
Memphis and Ohio		6 per cent	20
" " "		10	34
" " "		Stock	6
" " "		6 per cent coup	
" " "		10	34
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.		1st mort bonds	73
" " "		24	45
" " "		1st coup	50
" " "		Stock	10
Miss Central R R		1st mort bonds	75
" " "		20	30
" " "		1st coup	45
" " "		24	35
" " "		Stock	10
" " "		Obligation due '73	75
Mem. & L. R. RR bonds		1st mor 8 per cent	68
Mem & L. R. R R		1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds			2
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons			4
Memphis City Bonds, old			80
" " "		new	51
" " "		endorsed by M & Char. R R	68
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L. R R, and State of Tennessee			60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons			77
Mobile & Ohio RR 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds			66
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds			58
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds			70
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds			50
Mem. & Char. R R change notes			35
Miss & Tenn			35
Miss. & Tenn			15
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes			35

In city scrip we learn of no movement. Dealers generally ask our outside figure, but a Jefferson street broker sells at 80@81. The demand is light and no offerings.

County warrants are quiet and Police scrip is steady and unchanged.

Small amounts of gold only are offered with a fair shipping demand.

Gold in New York closed at 135¼. Exports $618,000. No sales of Tennessee bonds reported. Sterling Exchange was firmer at the opening and advanced to 110½ for prime sixty-day bills, but it declined to 109½ at noon. Money easy at 6 per cent on call. Governments were firmer at the opening but closed quiet with a slight decline on the new issues:

Bonds of 1881	108½	@108¾
6-20s of '62	107	@107¼
5-20s of '64	104½	@104¾
5-20s of '65	104½	@104¾
5-20s, new, of '65	104½	@104¾
5-20s, new, of '67	104½	@104¾
5-20s, new, of '68	104½	@104¾
10-40s	98½	@98¾

Stocks were very much unsettled early in the day but sustained by a large short interest uncovered. At the close there was an advance on some leading shares caused by some prominent bulls who wanted to unload. The dispatch says "There is but little strength existing:"

Canton	38½
Western Union Telegraph	33¾
Quicksilver	18
Pacific Mail	31½
Wells & Fargo Express	20½
American Express	40
United States Express	40½
Merchants' Union Express	39
New York Central	191
Erie	19½
Hudson	182
Reading	96½
Michigan Central	118
Michigan Southern	107½
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½
Chicago and N. W.	89½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	90½
Cleveland and Toledo	110
Rock Island	110½
Pacific of Missouri	115½
St. Paul	87½
St. Paul preferred	87½
Fort Wayne	100
Ohio and Mississippi	32½

Cotton Market.

The Liverpool market was quiet at the opening to-day; uplands, 12½d, Orleans, 15d, and at 1:30 p.m. it was unchanged. Estimated sales 8,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay since last report to 15th inst., 17,000 bales. Cotton was quiet and weak at the opening in New York, with uplands 34c. At noon it was inactive and prices drooping; uplands, 34c, and closed dull and nominal. Low middlings, 33c; middlings, 34c; good middlings, 35c. Sales to spinners, 1,000 bales; to speculators, 400 bales. 500 bales low middlings sold for December delivery on basis of 26c. In this market there was little or no inquiry. A few holders were disposed to sell but they could not get satisfactory prices. Only a small amount changed hands and prices are weak though nominally unchanged.

COTTON EXCHANGE.

CHARGES OF CONSIGNEE.
Memphis, July 21, 1869.

Bales on hand Sept. 1, 1868	67
Received to-day	
" previously	246,936
	247,003
Exported to-day	61
Exported previously	246,529
	246,590
Stock at noon this day	413

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 5 bales; river, 1.

Exports were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 61 bales.

COMMERCIAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Bands' pale cream ale, per bbl, $10 50; Avery & Co's brown stock, $11; Carr & Co's stock, $11; lager beer, $11; Cincinnati, per bbl, $7; ale, per doz, quarts, $2 50; pints, $2 25.

APPLES—The apple trade has been dull and unprofitable this season. They continue to come in slowly and sell for 25@1 25 per bbl, loose, from wagons.

BUTTER—The market continues firm with a fair demand for Western, and good country choice is worth 30@32c; common, 25@30c.

BRAN—The demand is limited. From store the price is $22 per ton, and $1 20 per hundred.

BACON—Prices are steady with fair demand for plantation supplies at 17@18c, for country smoked, sides, 13½@14c for shoulders, and 16c for hams. Western packed clearsides are 18½@19c; clear ribbed do, 18½c; shoulders, 14½@15c; sugar-cured canvased hams, 22@22½c.

BAGGING—Prices are nominal at 23@24½, for heavy 2 lb.

CORN—Orders from store are filled at 96@97½c. Sales from the levee were at 90c. 600 sks sold Tuesday evening on private terms.

CORN MEAL—The demand is light and prices firm. Fresh ground is worth $4 25, and kiln dried $4 50@4 75. There is no margin between here and St. Louis at present rates.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 11c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 30c; cracknell biscuit.

CANDY—Manufacturers' prices to the trade are 18@18½c for stick and 22c for plain fancy, but in executing small orders 1@2c higher is charged.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

COTTON YARNS—Standards are quoted quiet and steady, as follows: No. 400, 22@23c; No. 500, 20@ 21c; No. 600, 18@19c; No. 700, 16@17c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, Etc—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote Cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., 3d@4 50; pears, $5 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 50@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $5 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

COFFEE—The market was quiet with ordinary to strictly prime Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in jobbing transactions.

CEMENT—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—Supplies are scarce and medium six peaches are worth 6c; bright halves are 8@9c. M. R. raisins, $3 50 per box; layer do, $3 75. Prunes, 15c; Italian plums, 35c.

EGGS—Sales are being made at 10@12½c per dozen. Demand small and market dull.

FLOUR—The market is scantily supplied and prices are firm with a fair demand for low medium grades. Low super is $5@5 50; super, $6@6 50; family, $7 50@8, and fancy brands, $9@12.

FIRE BRICK—$35@8 per hundred.

GREASE—In demand and at 6@8c per lb as in quality.

GRAIN BAGS—Choice second hand gunnies are selling at 15c; Hamilton, 2 bushel, 40c; Arkwright, 2 do, 50c; Jute, 2 to 3½ bushels, 25, 30, 35 and 40c; duck, same size, 55, 65, 75, and 85c.

GRITS—Dull at $4 50@5 25 ₱ bbl, as in quality.

HAMS—Prices are steady with a good demand. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 16c; green, 7@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25@ $1 each.

HAY—The demand is light with scant supplies on hand. Choice timothy is $28 per ton. Retail prices are $1 40 per hundred pounds.

HOMINY—Inactive at $4@4 50 per bbl.

HAIR—Plastering hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs. in store.

IRON TIES—Supplies are arriving for the fall trade and prices are nominal at 7c per lb.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@26c; French calf skins ₱ dozen, $36@50; American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

LARD—The demand is light and prices firm at 19½@20c for tierces; 21 for keg and 22@22½c for caddies.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

MOLASSES—The market is steady and prices range from 55c@85c, according to quality. Small packages are 5@10c per gallon, over these quotations.

NAVY BEANS—Selling slowly at $1 75 per bushel.

NAILS—Prices continue steady at $4 60 per hundred for tenpenny.

OILS, ETC.—Quiet. Prices ₱ the bbl are as follows: Carbon oil per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—Sales are from store only and prices are $8 50 per hundred. Supply scarce.

ONIONS—The supply is good and prices dull at $4 per bbl.

PORK—The market continues firm and steady at $34 50 for mess.

POTATOES—Prices are 75c@$1 50 per bbl with a dull market. Sweet potatoes are scarce and firm at $1 75 per bushel.

POULTRY—The demand is fair with prices low except for first qualities. Young range from 62 50@4; old, 25@6.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16@18c; turpentine per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 18; do. boiled $1 23.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

PLASTER—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; fine, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—Market is steady; Hard refined 17c@18c; soft do, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17c.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ₱ case, $15 99@16.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per keg, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

STOCKS—Cattle sell from 3@7c gross, the latter for choice. Milch cows, $25@60. Sheep, $1 50@6 per head. Lambs, $3 50@4.

SODA—Inactive. American, 7@8c; English, 8@9c, in kegs and boxes.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 45@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, $1 20; allspice per lb, 35@ 40c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c; in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $3@3 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—IC, 10x14, per box, $13; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

WHEAT—Prices range between $1 10@1 40 according to quality. Millers demand active.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, with common rectified in first hands 65c@$1 25 per gallon.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cheap.

250 Wedge Tents, new, suitable for railroad or lumber contractors.

Apply to
jy21 H. HOLLOWAY,
No. 36 Promenade street.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,
Grocers, Cotton Factors,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, ½ per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy23

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are receiving daily from Ohio, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc., which we offer at low prices.
COOKE & RICHARDSON,
No. 2 Howard's Row, Memphis.

WANTED.

10,000 BEES, FROM Highest market prices paid for Peaches, Apples, Plums, Pears, etc.
COOKE & RICHARDSON,
No. 2 Howard's Row, Memphis.

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Beale street, or 162 front street.
AVERY & ROGERS.
jy20

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN SHIRES, a wood carver and gilder; likewise Chas. Shires, chromatic. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by their distressed parents.
Address, EMEN SHIRES,
1361 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy18

MANUFACTURERS

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
322 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware

Shafts, Yellows, Bits, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my21

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy12

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. F. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent June 30th, 1869. Either name is good in settling outstanding accounts. Messrs. Halstead & Mallory are absolutely authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys due us, and to enforce collections on claims.
W. F. WRIGHT.
July 8, 1869. A. M. MONROE.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally our successors, Messrs. Halstead & Mallory, and soliciting for them a full share of patronage.
W. F. WRIGHT & CO.
July 8, 1869. jy7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. B. Treadwell under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.
R. W. PRICE.
A. B. TREADWELL.

New Firm.

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price & Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at No. 276 Union street, Law Block, under the style of Treadwell Bros. Having associated to me the old friends of the firm and as many new ones as may be,
C. B. TREADWELL,
A. B. TREADWELL,
Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1869. jy4

MILLS.

Hardeman Woolen Mills,

NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE,

ARE now ready to card, roll, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.

All wool should be thoroughly washed before carding, to facilitate spinning with a machine we make no extra charge for taking out burrs.

Wool necessary for the wool will be furnished at cost price. All wool and rags should be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

For further information, address
THOS. G. POTTS, Agent,
Bolivar, Tenn.
jy18

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day admitted Colonel W. H. D. Wendel as a partner in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, which will be conducted under the firm name of Ralph Wormeley & Treadwell, as successors to the late firm of Ralph Wormeley & Co.
RALPH WORMELEY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy4

HARDWARE, ETC.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs, Keller & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.
Memphis, July 16, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
321 1-2 and 324 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint worked through in a day, they stand unrivaled. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where steam power is used they make a saving of fuel one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin.

We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsone's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Strand's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use Magnolia Balm. It gives a pure, blooming Complexion and removes Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm for the Skin Smooth and Pearly, like Fine Bridal and clear; the Cheek glow with the blood of Youth, and imparts a Natural Beauty which Fashion cannot command. No lady need complain of her Complexion after the first application of this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. Sold by all Druggists.
jy15

Steam Saw Mill

FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill all complete and doing a fine business; and wishing all to be fully cash in store to attend, and pay purchases promptly, this good will sell privately until July 15, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be arranged easy. They will also have on hand for sale on planing mill.
DAVID BARMORE, Trustee.
jy8 T. B. BILLS & GRIMES.

SADDLERY.

Pearson & Tarver,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
No. 220 Main street.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in the completion of the Shelby County Turnpike, by Poplar street Methodist, especially those having stock in said road, are requested to meet at the office of Wm. Hunter, on Court street, on Monday evening, July 26th, instant at 4 o'clock.
jy19 W. M. HUNTER.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding,
Cattle, Cattle.

FROM mid July to 25th Yard is fully resting. Cattle will be received at any time. Parties in need of feeding cattle will find it to their advantage to call at the yards, corner Alabama and Hernando streets, or address the undersigned at Memphis.
jy15 P. HARRIS.

CATTLE.

P. HARRIS & CO.,
Feeding, Feeding,
Cattle, Cattle.

Office 275, Main near Yard foot of Poplar street.
jy17

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis,
OFFICE No. 19 North Court Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 294 Front street.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18

Mr. Everett & Co. will continue the Importing and Commission business.
R. BAYLISS.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18

GINS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the cleanest and tightest staple. It does not break the roll nor choke with poor or tough cotton.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the Pratt gin in saving the finest and perfect staple ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. The cleaning reels are so arranged as to be easily picked out, can either it with the hulls and bolls and will fill its save a waste of cotton. Gin is easily run by two hands. Gin saws are so set that they will not cut the seed. Comb and brush are so arranged as to prevent waste. Gin runs the well, now if planter, says:

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peerless Gin," especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton, made by Dodd & Pratt, of Alabama. The gin separates the bolls and hulls from the cotton in a manner that is simple and perfect, and is equal to every other gin for bottom staple. I have used it in my fields and in ginning for my neighbors, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins, the many now sold under that name as "Kingins." Beam pattern, and was once a gin, made in Alabama—if not better, than those coming from the factories of to-day.

Gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to Pratt, Fortescue & Howell, 89 Front street, Memphis, Tenn., will receive prompt attention, and if required by a cautious gin wright, will be forwarded at factory prices.
G. W. TILLMAN,
Agent for Daniel Pratt.
jy18

COTTON GINS.

Allison Bros.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.,
276 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLASTERERS or mechanics contracting to put Planet Gin Stands will do well to call on or address the undersigned, who will give them a liberal contract. Also, Planet Gin Stands for sale. Comb and brush for sale. Gin saws filed and set by the best workmen. Gin saws for sale. Gin repairing furnished at factory prices.
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